

Feb.

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1906

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOLUME LXXIX

NUMBER 9

CHRISTIAN
CIVILIZATION
FOR
OUR COUNTRY

CONGREGATIONAL
HOME MISSIONARY
SOCIETY

4TH AVE. & 22ND ST.
NEW YORK

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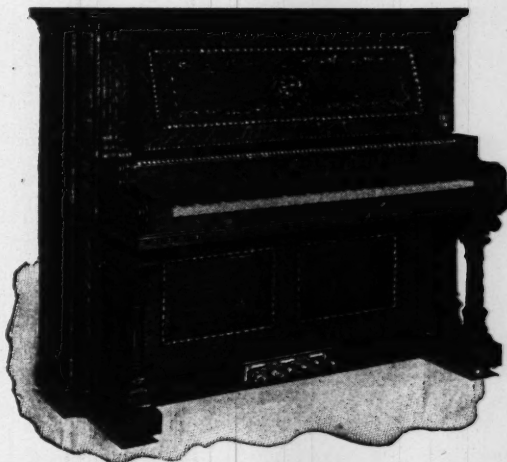
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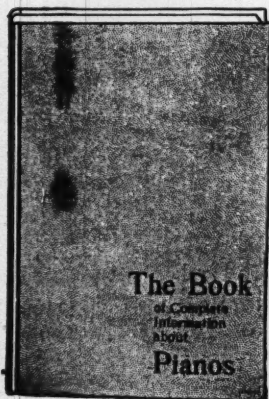
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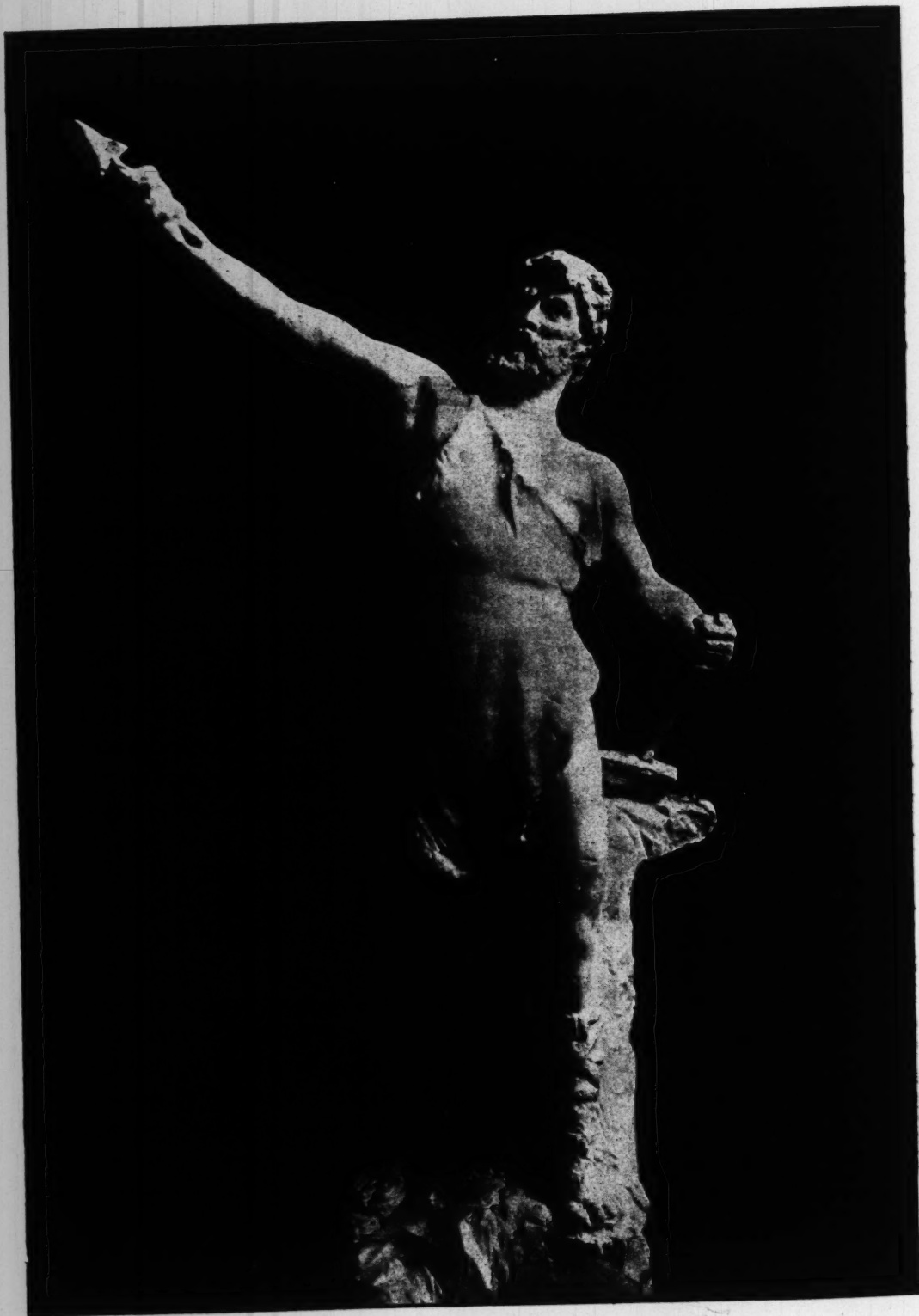
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THE IRON VULCAN
FIFTY-SIX FEET HIGH, CAST IN BIRMINGHAM, TO STAND ON RED MOUNTAIN

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXIX

FEBRUARY, 1906

No. 9

THE SOUTH OF TO-MORROW

BY FRANK E. JENKINS, D. D.

Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga.

THE South of to-day, in spite of its recent rapid development, is still the poorest section of our country; but the South of to-morrow will be the richest. This statement is made deliberately, with a full understanding that it is very strong. I wish to present, with the aid of camera and pen, three prophecies that unhesitatingly prophesy it.

I. A COTTON FIELD

The cotton crops of the past five years have outranked the gold and silver output of the world by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The manufactured cotton outranks the manufactured iron and steel of the world in value. King and peasant, millionaire and beggar, must have cotton. The dentist's office and hospital tables and wards must have it. Every year the world demands more of it, while the area of its best production grows no larger. England has searched the world over for a rival of the southern cotton field without success. The South has, and is to maintain a practical monopoly of the cotton raising industry.

Ten million bales is the world's present demand of the South, whose minimum value is, and is hereafter to be fifty millions of dollars. But scarcely one-third of the possible cotton fields of the South are cultivated each year. The average yield per

acre is scarcely one-third the possible yield under present conditions. Besides this, men with scientific training are experimenting with the cotton plant to increase both the number and size of the bolls. The exhibit at this fall's state fair in Atlanta showed results in scientific development along this line that astonished the most experienced cotton men. It is safe to say that the South can produce at least ten times as much cotton as it does now, with a minimum value of five billions of dollars. The world, with the awakening of Japan, China and the whole long sleeping East, will soon need it all. The water powers and coal fields of the South will turn the cotton into cloth, and via Panama Canal it will cheaply reach the Orient as well as the rest of the world from the Atlantic and Gulf ports and along the Mississippi arteries, a mightier inland sea than was ever the Mediterranean. Railroads taking their rates from water transportation will hurry the products from the land of King Cotton to the needs at the ends of the earth.

The South will never again permit less than "ten-cent cotton" for any length of time. It has the monopoly and will hereafter control it. Who can fail to understand the burden of the cotton fields as to the South of to-morrow?





A SOUTHERN COTTON FIELD

II. ATLANTA

There is no reason why Atlanta should be where it is rather than at any one of a hundred other places within a radius of a hundred miles. It is seventy-five miles from a navigable river. There are no mines within a hundred miles and no other natural advantages than its three ridges for good drainage and its 1050 feet of altitude for good air.

The people of the staid village of Decatur did not want to have their lives made miserable by the puff and toot of the innovating locomotive, so they fought the coming of the railroad, and brought it to bay seven miles away; hence "Terminal;" later named Atlanta.

There had to be a distributing center in this great South East, and Atlanta became that center. It "jest grow'd." But Topsy had an

inward spirit that made her grow; so has Atlanta. No one knows who originated it or whence it came. But the "Atlanta spirit" is famous and an ever present force. No one but the chronic misanthrope escapes the germ awaiting him as his foot first touches the pavement of the city. He immediately begins to sound the praises of Atlanta. New York and Chicago, London and Paris, are thereafter scarcely worth mentioning, and Rome has no relics like the shells and bullets dug from Atlanta soil and no historical places like the old fortifications and battle-fields around Atlanta. The ashes Sherman left behind him are the most sacred in the world; and the Phoenix found its real meaning and final use in the seal of Atlanta.

This spirit knows no fear. The now famous cotton exposition was undertaken and carried through to a

splendid success when Atlanta was just breaking her village chrysalis. She now plans for a far greater exposition in 1910 and the Atlanta spirit will achieve it.

Her "sky-scrapers" have reached the nineteenth story, and their rooms are engaged as soon as the first iron beam rises in the air. Atlanta makes the modest claim of one hundred and fifty thousand people; but visitors who walk her streets feel themselves in a city of half a million. The Atlanta spirit has in it the life and energy of hundreds of thousands yet to come. This mighty heart of the South East tells of the growing body about it and prophecies of the giant of to-morrow.

III. BIRMINGHAM

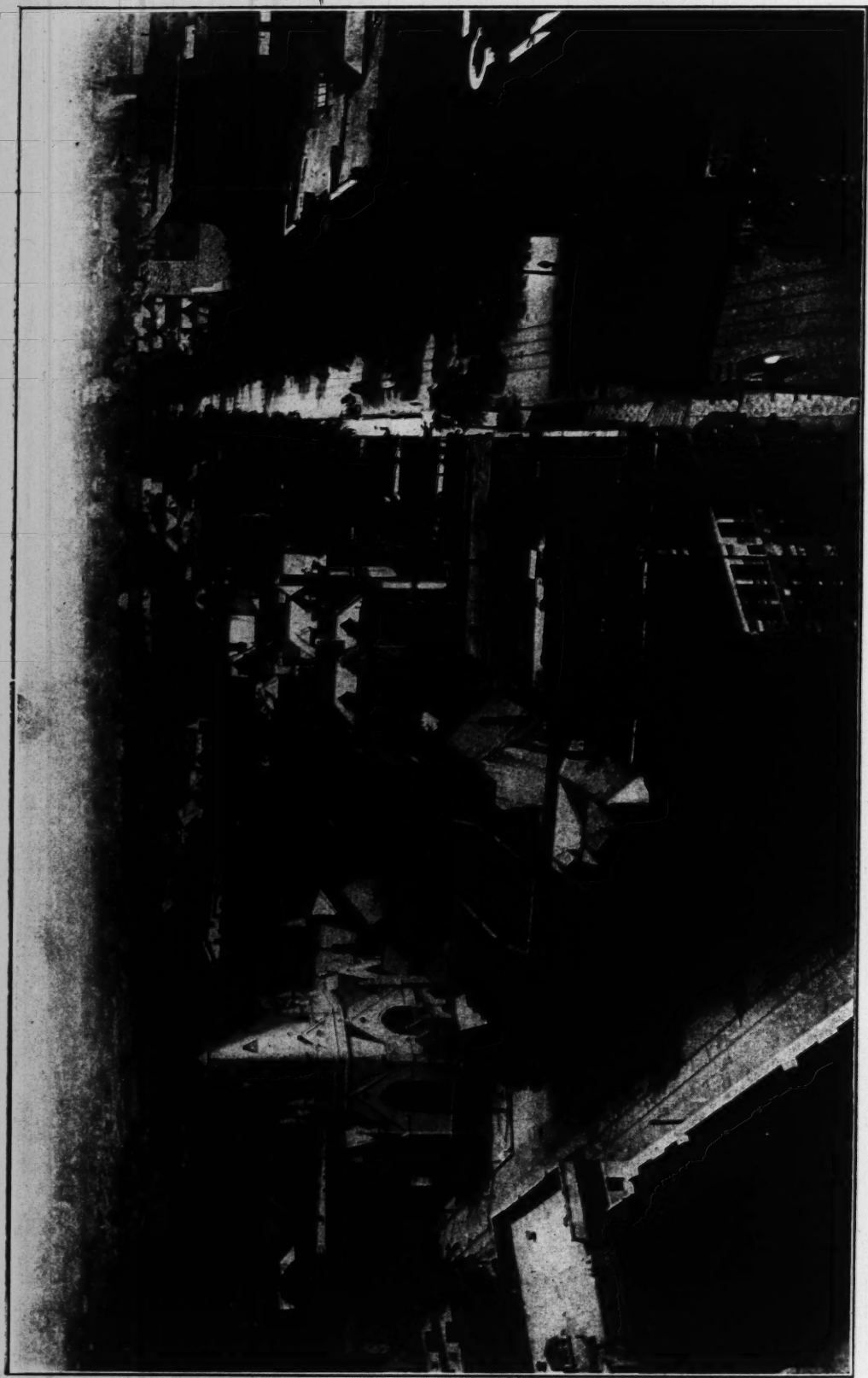
Birmingham can give a very clear reason for her existence and growth. She rests on beds of iron-ore that

cannot be exhausted for centuries, dovetailed with over fifty billions of tons of coal, with plenty more within easy reach. The growth for the past few years has been phenomenal, and there is no sign of its abating. She already has one hundred and sixty-five miles of street railway. Already she is beginning to tear down her business buildings to make room for larger ones, as shown in the street-scene picture where a fine, almost new, three story building is giving way to one of fifteen stories, to be erected in its place.

"Vulcan" done in iron, fifty-six feet tall, cast in Birmingham and shown at the St. Louis Exposition, is soon to overlook the city from the top of Red Mountain—a towering prophecy of the city's future. The glare of furnaces as you enter the city by night, and by day the mighty machinery of her rolling



ATLANTA BY NIGHT

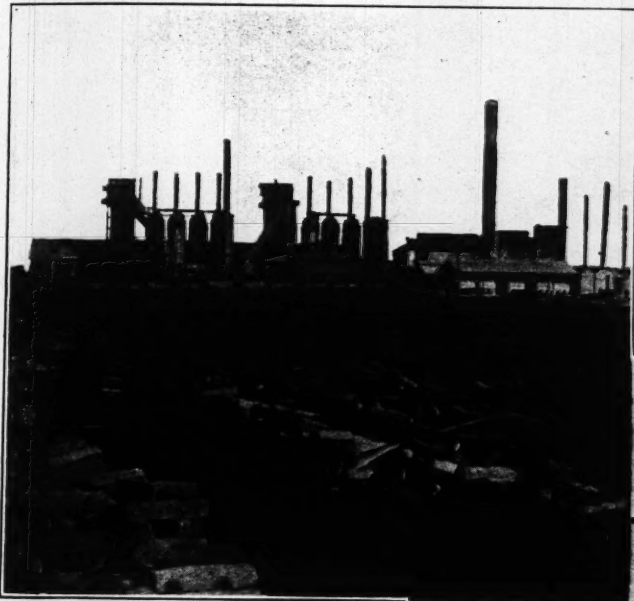


ATLANTA SHOWING LOCATION OF THE CENTRAL CHURCH

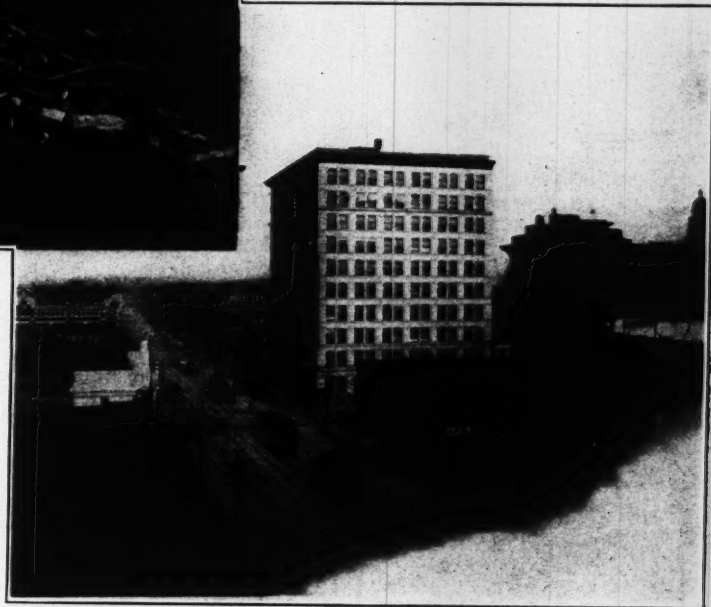
mills that shapes masses of iron as if they were putty and cuts them as if they were tissue paper, with her acres of "pig," steel rails, etc., tell the story of present and coming achievement. Birmingham now claims a population equal to Atlanta's. These two cities are certainly in the race, and it is between

IV. ADDENDA

Wheat? Texas could raise enough to supply the world and easily accommodate the entire population of the country—corn, rice, sugar, oranges, pineapples, peaches, pears, apples, berries, hay, potatoes, watermelons—(if you never ate one



SLOSS-SHEFFIELD FURNACE
NO. 1
PILES OF PIG IRON
BIRMINGHAM



STREET SCENE
BIRMINGHAM
TEARING DOWN AND
BUILDING UP

the Atlanta spirit and the Birmingham natural resources, the one superintending the distribution of the South East and the other manufacturing the iron and steel of the world's consumption. Each city has and will have other kinds of business, but these are characteristic and controlling.

fresh from the vines in Georgia, the word has no real meaning to you)—cantaloupes, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, turkeys, lumber, marble, granite, asbestos, caolin, gold? these are a few of the by-products to contribute more and more to the tables and wealth of the South. But cotton, iron, coal and general business,



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ATLANTA

these tell the main story of the South of to-morrow. The Panama Canal means as much for iron and steel and indirectly for coal as for cotton.

In Atlanta and Birmingham northern enterprise and southern shrewdness meet and commingle to the betterment of each. Let no one talk of Yankee shrewdness in the South. While the Yankee is making his shrewd moves, the Southerner is apparently taking little interest; but when the transaction is over the Yankee has the experience and the other man all else. Let no one think that it is the newcomer in the South who alone grows rich. The old resident Anglo-Saxon will have his share—the larger one—every time.

Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville; Augusta, Columbus and Macon; Anniston, the Decatur and Mobile, Jacksonville, New Orleans and Austin, all over the South, are other growing cities with like mingling of the sections. The new cotton era is drawing the people of the North and of other countries to the southern fields, and new enterprise and energy are showing themselves. Texas and Oklahoma, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida have growing tides of immigration of which the present is only a prophecy.

The popular belief about the enervating influence of the southern climate is wrong. Slavery did it.

The mightiest civilizations and developments of the past were about the Mediterranean, in a southern clime.

The West is rich and growing richer; but one day the South will as much outstrip the West in riches as the latter does the former now—Atlanta, Birmingham and the cotton fields so declare. God ordained it in natural resources, and modern movements are bringing it to pass. Shall this coming wealth and these coming millions of people be captured for the best interests of humanity? The present must give the answer and do the work.

Four-fifths of the people of the South are in the country. Three-fourths of all the white churches of the South have services but twelve Sundays of the year! What does this say to us? What of Home Missions? What of the paralyzing debt?

The South is in the making. Now the poorest section, it is to be the richest. It needs what the Pilgrim churches have to offer in ideals and spiritual forces, as it needs nothing else. Our work can be cheaply done now. It is the time to sow liberally. It will cost more and be less effective later on.

Fill the treasury, and let the old Home Missionary Society enter its twentieth century field to do a work even greater than that done in the West in the century past. Pay the debt, and say to us, "GO!"



EDITOR'S OUTLOOK

The Southern Belt

THOSE in the best position to know have large stories to tell of the industrial and financial development of the Southern states. Thus, according to the Comptroller of the Currency, Southern national banks have, in twenty-five years, grown from 220 to 2,201; their capital from \$45,000,000 to \$126,000,000; deposits from \$64,000,000 to \$469,000,000. While national banks in the entire country have increased in number 175 per cent, in the Southern states they have increased 455 per cent.

The figures are impressive. The industrial vigor which they suggest is due in a measure to the revival of native enterprise so long under the paralyzing influence of slavery; and in larger measure, doubtless, to the importation of new blood from the North and the West. For long years the Southern door was practically closed until the Civil War broke it down. The South is to-day a new country inviting every form of enterprise to enter, and the friends and promoters of Christian civilization would be strangely dull to an obvious opportunity should they turn a deaf ear to that call.

What should be the Congregational answer to this invitation? Not certainly a Congregational propaganda, a thing unknown thus far in Congregational history and will probably remain unknown to the end. For Congregationalism is not so much a sect as it is a "state of mind," a moral influence; and this is its strength. That Puritan principles, wherever they penetrate, make for the highest form of Christian civilization, is too well affirmed by history to admit of doubt. New England, the old West, the new West and the far West have responded to their

leavening power. That the salt has not lost its savor is proved, even at the South.

Turn to one picture of the current HOME MISSIONARY for an impressive object lesson. The Central Church of Atlanta was born in 1882. It was partially maintained by the Home Missionary Society until 1891 when it assumed complete self-support, and to-day has a membership of 330. The First Church (colored) has a similar inspiring history; beginning in 1867, it has reached independence and a membership of 526. Not these churches alone, but many others scattered through the Southern belt in less conspicuous places, are proving by their ministry and growth that they find a congenial soil and have root in themselves.

Not only is it true that the South needs Congregationalism, but everywhere is the evidence that it is welcomed and respected by the native Southern people. Self-government has always been dear to the South. Wherever it is presented the freedom of the Congregational polity wins immediate and enthusiastic assent, especially in the rural districts, and through the door of a democratic church polity is offered a free course for Puritan faith and Puritan principles.

Careful readers of this magazine will have noticed that the four latest numbers, including the present February issue, present a series of Home Missionary problems for the consideration of the churches: *The Immigrant*; the *City*; and now the *South*. The old issue of the *West* remains, and must continue until it is finally conquered. It seems to us a fitting time to emphasize this four-fold appeal. The Home Missionary Society is about entering upon a new life under changed, and we believe, more favorable conditions. Outside of

all state problems there looms up a great work to be done by the National Society. It lies, as we believe, in the four directions indicated, and in each of which every American Congregationalist has a vital stake.

The *Immigrant* must be welcomed, befriended, instructed, converted. The *City* must be purified, redeemed. The *West* must be developed to the full stature of Christian civilization, and the *South* must be penetrated with the faith and principles that have contributed so richly to the moral strength of the nation. Here is charter enough for any National Home Missionary Society.

The Treasury

There are several gratifying features in the financial history of the past few months. Contributions from churches and individuals show an increase every month of the present fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to \$29,046.54. The following tables illustrate this statement:

CONTRIBUTIONS—1904

April	\$5,776.84
May	10,355.84
June	4,211.02
July	4,874.69
August	2,331.64
September	4,085.23
October	6,604.61
November	5,105.28
December	12,103.80

\$55,448.95

CONTRIBUTIONS—1905

April	\$11,112.44
May	11,261.12
June	7,255.12
July	5,765.67
August	5,081.76
September	5,817.80
October	8,610.87
November	11,817.24
December	17,793.47

\$84,495.49

The legacy account on the other hand, instead of increasing or even holding its own, has declined in the same nine months from \$116,680.45 (1904) to \$71,461.33 (1905), a loss of \$45,219.12, making a net loss to the

treasury for the period named of \$16,343.46. The very substantial gains on the side of contributions from churches and individuals assure us of the continued and growing confidence of our friends.

The committee are particularly indebted during the last two months to many givers who have responded with sometimes large and sometimes small gifts to their special appeals, whereby they have been enabled to say that missionaries have been paid up to date and are not left to suffer by delayed grants at this inclement season of the year.

It is for all our friends, however, to remember that not only a heavy debt rests upon the treasury entailing a costly interest account, but that every month brings its large budget of reports from the field of missionary service rendered and approved and calling for constant supplies from the treasury. This demand at least we must meet, and meet with promptness, not only to prevent suffering on the part of the missionary and his family, but to avoid the further accumulation of debt. The wise friends of home missions reflecting a moment upon the above figures and facts will feel not only the wisdom but the necessity of continued and generous contributions to the treasury.

Missionary Literature for Children

We desire to call renewed attention to the closing article in the Woman's Department of the January HOME MISSIONARY. The want there described is real and vital. Home Missionary literature for children is exceedingly rare, and the demand for it continuous. Its preparation may require a peculiar vein of literary skill, but we firmly believe that such skill exists, though to many of its possessors it may still be latent. How shall it be brought out?

TIMELY TRUTHS—TERSELY TOLD

Congregationalism at the South

CONGREGATIONALISM is no new thing in the South. There have been churches of the Pilgrim and Puritan spirit since 1690. These churches have contributed in a large measure to the educational, political and religious life of the people. In fact no denomination can boast of larger achievements. It would be well if our people in other sections knew of the splendid history of these churches. But I must not now write entirely of this ancient history.

I should like to write also upon the Home Missionary work of these churches among the negroes who were slaves, and also their efforts among the frontier settlements of their own section. They had the true missionary temper and spirit.

I wish I might discuss the relations of the races now and why the people North should be charitable and Christian while we work out patiently and persistently Christ's idea of brotherhood. I should like to give the history of the Congregational Methodist movement of the South, beginning in 1853, which as a religious and vital movement is unique in American history. I should like to write also upon the opportunities and needs of that fair field which extends from Missouri to Texas and from Virginia to Florida. The different classes of people among the natives and your own people from the North constitute a population which has in it vast numbers who can be best won and saved to the Kingdom of God through us. The field is neither overcrowded nor is there danger of impoverishment. I should like to tell you also of the deep gratitude of the people to the Home Missionary Society, and why we all believe that it should remain

in the South to complete its thus far successful work.

I should like to tell the magnificent story of Rollins College and plead vigorously for the Atlanta Theological Seminary which is so great a blessing to Georgia and Alabama. I have had a dream something like this: "Rollins College, a great institution and behind it a point of time only, Piedmont, the seminary, endowed and equipped; a good academy in western Florida and in Alabama; an academy and college in Texas; a theological department at Drury, furnishing ministers for the southwest and Texas. This work coordinated and articulated and working hard for all the churches.

These and other phases of this work suggest themselves to me. It is not a barren field either in matters for discussion or in actual achievement. No field has produced larger results considering the time and the money spent, and I want to give you the chief reason why the work has been successful and will continue to be so.

There have been men behind the guns. These men are intellectual as well as moral leaders. It was a frequent remark at the Southern Congregational Congress that for sustained intellectual strength, no program ever given in Atlanta surpassed the program of that meeting.

Who are the men? There is Gale, the Nestor of the faith in Florida, for twenty years a zealous laborer; there is Blackman, the best scholar and administrator of the state; there is Noble, a product of Williams and Union Seminary; there is Hoyt, who has brought a church to self-support in five years; Butler, who thinks more of Florida Congregationalism than he does of any other interest; Hood, scholarly and devoted, now the able president of Atlanta; there

is Jenkins, whose dreams of conquest cover the section, and who is the pastor of the largest church, and Clarke, who for thirteen years has toiled heroically in Alabama; there is Eaves of Dallas, sane and cultured with the large burdens of Texas evangelization resting upon him; while Louisiana has Gonzales, Tennessee has McCallie, Long and Frazee; Kentucky has Thomson, West Virginia has McCarthy, South Carolina has Calhoun, to say nothing of Wray and Douglas of Missouri, and scores of others occupying less official positions, but in reality doing the work that needs to be done. These are some of the men who are praying and laboring with large vision and abounding faith.

Along with these men of the best culture and training is another type. They came to us from the Congregational Methodist movement. They are bright and keen and many of them possess real power, but lack the education of the school which we consider so essential. They are men of devotion, frequently doing their work without compensation and without complaint. One of these men whom I know, actually paid his own railway expenses in order that the people of a little church might have the privileges of a sanctuary. He was without education, had never seen a dozen books outside of the field school, worked a farm to support himself, but for years had preached regularly. He had seen God in Jesus Christ, and religion is a real and vital power in his life. I have seen him give his last dollar for the Atlanta Theological Seminary. There are scores of such men serving our country churches in the South. They may not be homiletical in their style of preaching, but they have grasped and present with peculiar power the experimental verities of the Christian faith. God bless such men as Brewer, Horne and Quattlebaum, and the many others who are toiling faithfully for our interests in the sunny South.

It is for these men who are bearing burdens that I plead. It is not all money that they need. They would like to know that back of them is the great denominational heart, praying and rejoicing with them in every onward stride of the kingdom. That is the way we can lead them into singleness of purpose, doctrine and aim, and convince them of the sincere sympathy of their brethren.

Yet along with the prayer and the sympathy should go the money. Give to Gale, Jenkins, Clarke, Eaves and Wray the money, and they will show you results that will be astonishing. Churches filled with people will spring up by the score. Give Blackman or Campbell more money and either of them will show you an institution crowded with young people. Give the Atlanta Seminary money and it will reward you with a trained and efficient ministry for the churches. Give Drury College fifty thousand dollars, and in three years it will send annually a half dozen young ministers into Texas and the southwest, and fifty years hence when this great section has become populous and wealthy, as it surely will, Congregationalism will not have to look back with regret upon any lack of faith in the splendid possibilities of southern development under a wise and generous culture.

Edward Kirby

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Texas Opportunity

Congregationalism in the South can be developed if suitable men can be found to undertake the work.

The crying need is now and constantly has been for intelligent, earnest and consecrated men thoroughly imbued with Congregational principles to push our work. For the want of such men important cities which were most inviting fields

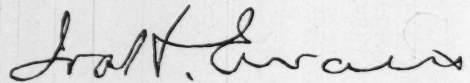
for Congregational effort have been neglected for many years and valuable opportunities have been lost. For many years Congregationalists of means and influence have been coming to Texas and they have been absorbed into the churches of other denominations, and this is steadily going on because little or no effort has been made to follow them up and secure their co-operation in the organization of Congregational churches.

No state is growing more rapidly in population and wealth than is Texas. Within its borders are situated the largest bodies of cheap arable lands to be found in any part of our country. Stretching through twelve degrees of longitude and eleven degrees of latitude, with almost every kind of soil and product and with a climate to suit the varying needs of people from all climes, Texas to-day offers the greatest inducements of any state in the Union to those seeking new homes and cheap lands. At present Texas has the largest railway mileage of any state, and new lines are being built and others are projected.

With this tremendous material development should there not be a corresponding activity on the part of the churches to promote the spiritual welfare of these people who are building new homes and towns and cities in these rapidly developing regions? How do the Congregational churches like the idea of being the greatest laggards in this important work? It is a work that demands our earnest support, not only from the love of the souls of our fellow-men, but also from the highest patriotic considerations. It is as true now as in the time of Christ that it shall not profit a man to gain money at the cost of his soul, and it is equally true that nothing can be more fatal to the welfare of our beloved country than for its people to become so absorbed in materialism that they shall lose their spiritual

ideals and aspirations. The debt and the empty treasury of our Home Missionary Society are a shame to us, but it seems to me that a greater want than money is that a multitude of young, ardent, capable, God-inspired men who have heard and gladly responded to the call, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and who with true apostolic zeal put aside ease, luxury and even material comfort that they may win souls to Christ.

Send us a dozen such men to Texas and in a few years they will have done a work that shall tell mightily for the welfare of the people of this great state. My plea is not so much for denominationalism as it is that Congregationalists shall do their share in the great work of saving all of our loved country for Christ and humanity, for only through a Christian civilization shall we be able to preserve its free institutions and boundless opportunities for our children and children's children.



AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Reflex||Influence of Mission Work

It is seen in the noble men and women developed by it. Marcus Whitman, Cyrus Hamlin, Elias Riggs, Mrs. Gulick, and others are examples. In fact, the missionary spirit and work are specially calculated to develop the whole character, and thus we have men in the field who are statesmen, Christian teachers, leaders and pioneers of the highest civilization. Churches that give to missions become strong. It is not so much that strong churches give, but that churches become strong by giving. Missionary work creates interest, encourages activity and de-

velops strength. As far as we have been able to observe the churches of the missionary spirit and effort are the churches that grow. It is for their own good, therefore, that churches should themselves engage in missionary work and give to its support.

This is a time when the interests and needs of missions should appeal to us, perhaps, as never before. Can we close our eyes to the fact that more than one million aliens came to us during the last year? Others are coming. What are we to do? Suppose we bestir ourselves a little more! Suppose we manifest a more kindly interest to the strangers, speak the cheering word and extend the helping hand! That will do us good and encourage them. Certainly there is latent power in our churches that is suffering to be used. There is money enough. More of it should be given to missions. Just now we need heroes. Where are they? Heroes are made as well as born. Now is a good time to make them. We think we have the material, and given the material the making is possible. Heroes are to be multiplied by our missionary efforts to educate, Christianize, and make good citizens of a million immigrants a year. Many a young man and woman would develop all their powers and reach the highest distinction by such work.

Take, for instance, the Italians. Italy has given to the world a Danté, a Garibaldi, a Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, a Verdi, and a Galileo. The Italians have excelled in science, in art, and in music. Is there not more of the same material? We believe there is. Developed and trained it will be a blessing to our country, and the same may be said of most other nationalities.

HARRY H. HAMILTON.

YORK, MAINE.

Don't Lose Your Grip on the Home Missionary

As pastor of a country church I had been out in the cold engaged in parish work—had taken long walks. I was tired. In the evening, after supper, I sat down at the center table and took up the HOME MISSIONARY to learn what the men at the front were doing in these—for them—troubled times, when salaries were behind, because the contributions of the churches were not reaching the treasurer's office equal to the call for outgo to the needy men in the field. I had lost myself in my subject when, suddenly, my fingers parted, and out from my grasp the HOME MISSIONARY fell to the floor. Aroused suddenly, by the noise, from a momentary somnolence of oblivion about the great cause, I exclaimed: "I lost my grip on the HOME MISSIONARY. *That will never do.*" And I laid hold with more determined grasp, and renewed zeal was enlisted in the work being accomplished and yet to be accomplished, Brother Pastor, in city and country. The work we have in hand is too important to fall asleep over! It is calling loudly for the most wide-awake alertness we have ever manifested to save America for Christ! The one phase of home mission work, pictured before us in the December number of the HOME MISSIONARY, of properly assimilating foreign immigrants, so rapidly and numerous coming and landing upon our shores, to become a part of our body politic, is one of the most momentous of problems of "Leavening the Nation," demanding the most earnest and careful attention of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and of all the Congregational churches. Don't let us be "slow to size up either the need or the great hopefulness of the present situation" of the immigrant population!

G. H. Morse.

UNCASVILLE, CONN.

ONE SUPERINTENDENT'S APPEAL

The following letter addressed by Rev. Dr. J. D. Kingsbury, Superintendent of Southern Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada, to the pastors under his care, is fitted to stir the blood of every reader of the HOME MISSIONARY.—*Ed.*

DEAR BROTHER:

I have sent to you a package of literature, helpful to the presentation of Home Missions. Our beloved society is suffering the anguish which comes from a heavy debt. I urge and entreat all my dear brethren to make special and immediate effort to gather the largest possible collection for the society, that has been the "Mother of us all." Let us do it in loving and grateful memory of the free and abundant gifts of past years. Let us make a glad offering to our God.

Never were there more pressing calls from new fields. New mining camps, new realms of irrigated land, vast areas opening along the lines of new railroads, in regions hitherto unknown, all call for an advance in home missions.

Towns, cities, the peopled canyons, the populous prairie, are in need of the Gospel of our Lord.

The water flows from the mountain, the rose blooms in the desert, the wilderness is glad.

The government is awake to the opportunity. Arizona is called the "Land that God forgot." But its Salt River valley has a richness like the valley of the Nile. Tonto basin is to have a dam 245 feet high, making a lake twenty miles long, watering 180,000 acres, which will bring rich harvests of alfalfa, honey, English walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, olives and dates. This semi-tropical garden of Arizona will furnish homes for the incoming multitudes.

The Verde valley is unsurpassed for fruit, and the new irrigation along the Gila and the Colorado has already clothed the dry land with verdure and beauty. The mines of the Cochise country and Globe, and Congress and Prescott and Jerome, are rich in silver and gold and copper, and new mining camps abound.

Nevada is at the front. The Truckee river is, at its flood, a wild, rampant torrent, flowing through a narrow valley. The spur of the Nevada is slashed and a reservoir built and the river impounded to redeem a valley of 100,000 acres, where villages and schools and places of trade will spring up in the fields of sage brush and grease wood.

The mines of Goldfield and Tonopah and Bullfrog have already created large cities and the cry comes to us: "We are your brethren, we came from a Congregational church, we are your own flesh and blood—can you come to our help?" We have neglected Nevada too long. New Mexico has its Pecos valley, its new realm at Carrizosa, its newly redeemed field along the Rio Grande.

Utah turns back the melting snows from the Uintahs to flood a vast region of desert lands—and smelters and mines and railways and increasing trade create new opportunities on every hand—we have not half occupied Utah.

Idaho takes the water from the Snake river for sixty and eighty miles, with laterals reaching far over the waste, creating gardens and orchards and fields of alfalfa and grain, rich and golden in the harvest time, in the place where the jack rabbit and antelope had their playground.

A new railway plunges through the mountains of Central Oregon, opening up vast areas of richest land, planting cities and towns for the eager multitudes.

Idaho, with its Boise basin and Payette valley, and New Plymouth, and the Meadows, and Seven Devils, and the Coeur d'Alenes, and Pearl and Twin Falls, and Minidoka, and the Thunder Mountain, and the valley of the Snake and Sweetwater and the Salmon, and the mountains of silver and gold and lead, is increasing in wealth and population, and its places without the Gospel are many, and the cry of the needy must be heard. The half is not told.

Now word comes from the East, a great campaign is organized to pay the Home Missionary debt.

The auxiliaries of all the states, the national society, pastors and churches of greater America, join together to pay the debt in the next three months. We join with our brethren East and West.

Let the gifts be made at once. Every member of every church will give. The gold and the silver is the Lord's. We will render to Him what is His own.

The debt can be paid, and then we will sing praises and thank God and take courage, and go on to our work with glad hearts and great joy. Let the sums gathered be reported to me at the earliest date possible.

May the Lord give blessings to every church and pastor in the inter-mountain realm.

Affectionately ever,

J. D. KINGSBURY.

HOW THE GOSPEL ENTERED UTAH

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF NORMAN MCLEOD WHO DEFIED BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMON CHURCH, WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY REV. D. L. LEONARD, D.D.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE DARK AGES

THE letter which follows from the pen of Rev. Norman McLeod was written in 1883, at my request, and is worthy of the foremost place among original authorities relating to the beginning of Christian work in Utah; for he was the first Christian minister to beard the Mormon lion, Brigham Young, in his den, or to cry out against the follies and iniquities of the latter-day theocracy in its central seat. What this bold undertaking signifies will be better understood by recalling some of the facts connected with the situation then existing.

The Mormons had entered Salt Lake Valley in 1847, while as yet it was Mexican territory, fully determined and expecting from henceforth to be free from all outside control. In 1852 polygamy was proclaimed, with a resolute and unscrupulous attempt ensuing to compel its universal acceptance, and with no slightest heed paid to the law of the land. Soon occurred that horrible outbreak of fanaticism known as the "Reformation," with "Blood Atonement" taught and practised, and the "Destroying Angels" with knife and bullet applying the doctrine to scores, perhaps hundreds of "apostates," and the Mountain Meadows Massacre supplying the climax in 1857, in which one hundred and twenty-three men, women and children were butchered. An army was already on the way to check such high-handed doings, but unfortunately had been withdrawn on the eve of secession and rebellion. By '62 the conduct of Brigham had again become so outrageous and treasonable that troops were sent a second time, recruited in California, and with General Connor in command, who proceeded to occupy Camp Douglas, located upon a bench back of and above the city, which also its guns easily commanded. Such was the situation when Mr. McLeod appeared upon the scene.

Almost down to this date the population had been exclusively Mormon, at least with "Gentiles" only sojourners, their presence merely tolerated. However, in '62, gold was discovered in Montana, Idaho, and in Utah as well, with hundreds of miners soon flocking in, every one full of loathing and hate for Brigham and his ways. Among the non-Mormons now in and about Salt Lake were not a few men of intelligence

and force of character, including a number of the army officers, who felt deeply the need of some form of social fellowship. Near the end of '64 a Young Men's Literary Association was formed, with regular meetings held in a hall rented for the purpose. In some way General Connor had heard of Mr. McLeod in Denver, and later, at his suggestion, the association invited him to locate in the city as a home missionary. Accepting the call, he was on hand to begin his work January 19, 1865, and soon after was holding regular services, both in the city and at the camp. Within a month two Sunday schools were opened and the First Congregational Church was organized. So large was the attendance upon the services that plans were soon formulated for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a sanctuary, at a cost of \$7,500, and, to secure the needed funds, Mr. McLeod visited California and afterwards the East. To his preaching he added a course of lectures upon polygamy and other Mormon enormities which created an intense excitement with the accompaniment of mob violence.

No doubt the writer of the letter was of the John the Baptist make, the voice of one crying in the wilderness and saying, Repent. Evidently in his discourses he flung prudence to the winds, used great plainness of speech, and struck straight out from the shoulder, dealing most telling blows. But the times were very tempestuous then and there. The work on hand was rough and demanded, above all things, courage and determination. Free speech must be secured at any cost and the common rights of American citizenship. The haughty tyrant must be defied to his face. Which thing, for a year, this plucky home missionary did, and then his work was substantially done. Called East to give testimony before a committee of Congress he was held several months, and, when on his way back, was stopped by a telegram from General Connor, telling of the murder of Dr. Robinson, his Sunday school superintendent, and advising that he remain outside of Utah.

When a return was finally made in '72 the situation was essentially different, and different work was in order, for, three years before, the Union Pacific Railroad had been

completed. Finding himself out of place, wisely he presently withdrew. But his good works followed him and remain to this day. Independence Hall was his monument, within whose walls the Episcopalians began work in '67, the Presbyterians in '69, and the Methodists in '71, and Gen-

tile public meetings of all kinds were freely held. Beginning with '74, it became a Congregational sanctuary and continued to be such until '93. Therefore, all the Christian churches owe Mr. McLeod a great debt, and his name should be held in honor in Salt Lake City and throughout the state.

IN 1863 I was in Denver, Colorado, where I had organized the First Congregational Church and started work. President Blanchard of Illinois had been to Salt Lake City, had seen the desolation, had pledged General Connor to do what he could to send a minister to take the bull by the horns. Blanchard saw me, urged me to go, wrote to the Bible House, New York, so did I. General Connor and Major Hampstead also visited Denver and pressed the matter. I was evidently elected to years of conflict and sorrow. It seemed to be my duty to go if Dr. Badger would only give the word, and at last he did so. January 1, 1864, I received a telegram, saying: "Go to Salt Lake, explore and report."

I started at once in a coach, was well received in Salt Lake by a little band of so-called Gentiles who had a hall rented for literary purposes. I entered at once on my work of conquering Brigham's kingdom for Christ. I wrote to Dr. Badger that I had taken possession. The congregation grew. I was not then chaplain, but I commenced preaching also at Camp Douglas, visiting the sick, doing hospital work and making myself useful to the men.

I had only been a few weeks in Salt Lake when, to my great joy, Dr. Mechling and wife from Denver came, good Christian workers. We at once started the first school. Dr. Robinson, an earnest Christian from the camp was my assistant. The school grew amazingly; in three months we had over three hundred children and youth. I wrote to California for papers, communication with the East being cut off by snow,

and received large packages free. The first of the children comers acted as little missionaries and drew in large numbers to receive the papers.

Mrs. Governor Doty, a Christian lady now in Heaven, taught a large class of Mormon young women. Also Major Hampstead taught a class of young ladies. The grand old Chief Justice Titus, a member of Dr. Barnes' church of Philadelphia, had a very large Bible class. Dr. Mechling was superintendent and his wife an official teacher.

At last the Mormon leaders sent their spies to investigate and persecution began. The school was denounced, parents threatened with "cutting off." Some had to leave, they did so with tears, others came. We had vast numbers to draw upon, so we kept up the school. I was now chaplain of the Post. I attended to my duties there, but lived and labored in the city, and God knows, to my cost, from first to last I had no fear of Brigham Young or his assassins. From what I saw and knew of the whole foul, impious system, necessity was placed upon me. I had to be dauntless and outspoken or die with very shame.

Everything seemed prosperous. I knew the storm would come, but I felt that God was making use of me to overthrow the kingdom of darkness in Utah. I had tender pity for the Mormon people. Many of them knew it and in secret confided to me their wrongs until my brain burned, and I know for their Christian freedom I could have died. Six months after we organized we had a Sunday-school celebration in a grove out of the city, something new and exciting in Zion. A procession was formed,

(Continued on page 320.)

THE CHRISTIAN CONQUEST OF AMERICA IN THIS AGE

WHAT PART SHALL MEMBERS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES HAVE IN IT?

By DON O. SHELTON

I. THE PRESENT URGENT NEED

MISSIONARY organizations, like individuals - they represent, are here to run a race. Neither the missionary organization nor the individual Christian can run the race heavily weighted. Refusal to remove impediments assures defeat.

With one of the grandest of opportunities for Christian conquest before it our Congregational Home Missionary Society is shackled, handicapped, retarded.

In a later article I propose to dwell on the greatness and wideness of present opportunities in America for Christian initiative, aggressiveness and conquest. Now, let us look at this ugly weight that checks us.

Debt prevents advancement. It thwarts even the wisest plans for extension. A colossal debt is

like a paralytic stroke. It benumbs, cripples, prevents movement.

Executive Committees of Missionary Societies invariably refuse to heed even the most importunate calls for extension in the face of a rapidly growing deficit. We must heed the probability: *There will be no Congregational Home Missionary growth until this heavy, restrictive burden of debt is cast off.*

Unpaid legacies of the Society will not afford any relief in the present emergency. Though legacies aggregating a large sum are on their way to the treasury, their payment probably will be distributed through from twenty to forty years. Hence, the amount that may be received from legacy receipts will not reduce the debt, as it will be but a fraction of the amount

needed for the immediate work of the Society.

The securing of the large sum required (\$270,000), is not an impossibility if the need is promptly made known to the people in the Congregational churches. This amount, when apportioned among resident members of Congregational churches is infinitesimal. An offering equal to five cents a week from every resident member, from now to March 31, would furnish the whole fund and leave an encouraging credit balance. Surely an offering equivalent to this small sum would not severely tax members of the churches!

What we contend for—the immediate securing of the amount needed to enable the Congregational Home Missionary Society to close its fiscal year without debt, is common sense. It is the way to attain an important, essential end,—a strong forward home mission movement by our Congregational churches throughout America.

Timidity, cowardice, procrastination are utterly out of place.

Ours is the age of ages. And the Gospel of Christ

is the supreme, indispensable need of our age.

Why should we shrink to put this task through? There are tens of thousands of devoted, loyal men and women in our Congregational churches who will count it a joy to aid in setting free our great Home Missionary Society for further Christian conquest.

Why should we be cowardly? We are not in Christian service for the sake of an organization but for the honor of Him who said: "Lo, I am with you always." A cowardly spirit fights against every interest of Him whom we serve. Unafraid, let us attempt and finish this work in the strength of Christ, our Lord. Christians are not cowards.

Why should we delay? Every day, forty dollars will be spent for interest unless this fund is secured. Every day that we postpone effort to unburden our home missionary cause, hinders the advance of the Kingdom of Christ. *This is the hour for emancipation.*

We must have faith in God. And we must have faith in the Christian men

and women in all our churches. We must go forward, meet this need, open up an era of home mission vigor and achieve-

ment surpassing any that has gone before.

We can do it, if we are unshrinking, believing, brave, and prompt.

II.—THE OUTLOOK

IT IS evident that many loyal Congregationalists eagerly desire this campaign to be carried through quickly to a victorious finish.

Many special offerings from individuals and churches are being received, together with assurances of hearty co-operation on the part of pastors and members of churches small and large.

We want you and all readers of *THE HOME MISSIONARY* to share with us some of the earnest, cheering, helpful messages recently received from pastors and workers in many sections of America. They indicate that this important movement already has momentum, and are a source of encouragement and invigoration.

We present first the strengthening words of the president of Oberlin College, Dr. Henry Churchill King. Dr. King is an ardent friend of Congregational home missions

and is this year president of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. He writes:

It does not seem to me to be open to doubt that the imperative interests of the denomination require that the Congregational churches should contribute an amount sufficient to enable the Congregational Home Missionary Society to close the present year without debt. Half-hearted effort in the present crisis would be little short of criminal. Every denominational interest seems to be involved. Whether one's attitude has been hitherto cordial or critical there can be no question that any advance is impossible without the removal of this debt. Only by the removal of this debt, too, it should be remembered, have we any right to expect the largest results from the new Board of Directors, to be appointed at the next annual meeting. The home missionary interests are far greater than any matter of policy. The shame and the paralyzing effect of debt, the wideness of the interests involved, the urgent appeal of opportunities now necessarily neglected, and every Christian motive of sympathy and love, whether for our home missionary workers or for those for whom work is needed, and every motive of loyalty to Christ and to those special interests of the church committed to us, conspire to urge a united effort for the canceling of this home missionary debt.

We reproduce in facsimile the stirring words of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes

Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. In a personal note Dr. Cadman states that the woman's organization of his church has already taken up the matter, and that he, personally, will co-operate heartily. But here, in the center of the page, are his own sentences:

sented later.

What is needed that this great enterprise may be brought to a successful end? *The personal contribution and co-operation of every Congregationalist.*

If every Congregationalist will contribute according to personal ability this fund will be obtained and our great home mission

The debt hanging over our National Society is a menace to the prospects of all Congregational Churches in America & the regions beyond. and it is a grave hindrance to the Kingdom of God in this nation. It should be put out of the way at once & for ever.

Let us unite who give quietly. Let us unitedly call upon our godly men & women of the country to place this cause foremost in their offerings for the next two months.

Starkes Cadman

Other messages, equally hearty in approval, and equally cordial in assurances of earnest personal co-operation, will be pre-

cause be saved from disaster. Then a bright new era of Congregational home mission activity will dawn.

OUR COUNTRY'S YOUNG PEOPLE

WILLIAM ROSS, OF COWCADDENS *

IT was in the congested part of Glasgow, Scotland, that William Ross left the impress of his zeal and consecration.

The submerged, the down-trodden, the neglected, the sorely tempted, were the objects of his sympathy and ministry.

In the parish of Cowcaddens, he prayed and toiled and taught. His son, who is his biographer, indicates certain foundation principles that governed William Ross. When asked how best to reach and evangelize the masses, he replied: "We must have a conception of the work." He believed in definiteness, in strategy, in proportion, in a broad outlook. He believed that the church was responsible and blameworthy for depressed conditions in great cities. He held that it was her duty to set things to rights and that she had the power to do so if she would only utilize her living members and office bearers and set them to work.

The chief value of this written biography, lies in the view that it gives of the moral and spiritual state of vast multitudes in large cities, and its presentation of methods used successfully by one of the most alert and untiring pastor-evangelists of recent years.

He was an ardent champion of the home mission cause and sought for it a more generous and intelligent support. His biographer states his thought thus:

One thing he felt very keenly—that the church had never quite realized the overwhelming importance of her home missionary enterprise. He would have been the last to depreciate foreign missionary effort; he believed in it heart and soul and taught the Cowcaddens' people, poor and burdened though they were, to believe in it and to help it, to share as far as they could in the travail of the Kingdom throughout the world. But he did feel that the church had not given to the task lying at her doors the place it deserved in her imagination, in her sympathy, and in her generosity. Attention has sometimes been called to the fact that the church is rich in foreign missionary hymns and comparatively poor in hymns connected with home missions, and there are other things also to suggest, that fair birds have fair feathers and that it is quite possible to be sentimental about Timbuctoo and yet have little sentiment to spare for the slum that lies just around the corner from the terrace. He wanted the church to put her best possible men into her home mission work; he grudged to the West End and the suburbs, where the work was easiest, every additional man of intellectual or spiritual power who went to them; he felt that there was a crying need to have some of the church's biggest men set apart for the church's hardest tasks.

Chief among his convictions, according to his son, was this:

He felt that in other respects also the church had never put as much strategy as she might in her home mission work, say in the matter of sites and centres. He thanked God that in the heart of his predecessor in Cowcaddens there had been a holy strategy wise enough to choose the best and the

* William Ross, of Cowcaddens. A memoir. By his son, J. M. E. Ross, M. A., London: Hodder and Stoughton.

most prominent site in the district, even at a great financial cost. And to him some of the church's methods of tackling the home mission problems, say by the average type of Congregational missions, were simply playing at war.

He felt the direct aim of evangelistic work, wherever it was at all possible, ought to be the rearing of congregations, self-supporting and self-propagating. Without this object kept steadily in view and in every step of the work, nine-tenths of the results are certain to be lost.

His view of the way to deal with the hardened, yet responsive, classes of people surrounding Cowcaddens church is illuminating. His son says:

Another secret of his power was his definiteness of appeal. He had the power of personal appeal as few preachers have it, a power of appeal with a winning and a wooing note in it which found out and arrested those whom anything sterner or more general would have left unmoved. He used to caution younger ministers against failure through lack of definiteness; some sermons were polished, he thought, until no point and no bite was left.

His skill in his work was so great that the percentage of lapses among those who professed conviction were remarkably small. After three years he estimated the number of lapses at two per cent of the whole who had become members of his church. Among his public sayings were these:

I find that when men, and especially Christian workers, begin to criticize methods instead of doing the work, the blessing ceases.

When asked "What gives you most annoyance?" he replied: "Christians who have little interest in Christ and his cause."

Alike for the individual and for the district the supreme aim must never be lost sight of. We must always preach liberty to the captives. Preach possibility again and again. Thus an atmosphere of hope is generated. This itself is nine-tenths of success. The possibility of being saved sends scores to enquire about salvation.

This book will be especially interesting and helpful to all who are doing Christian work in cities. The secret of the invigorating life that William Ross lived is well worth knowing. The principles that guided him and the methods that he used are of wide application.

D. O. S.

HOME MISSIONS THE KEYSTONE OF CONGREGATIONAL BENEVOLENCE

We earnestly commend to Congregational young people the following opportune and significant sentences from an editorial in *The Congregationalist* of January 20, 1906:

The reasons for strengthening the work of home missions were never more potent than now. Never was foreign immigration greater, nor the opening up of new regions more important, nor the necessity for establishing high standards of Christian living more imperative. Never were gifts for carrying on public beneficent enterprises so great as now. *Home missions are the keystone of the structure of Congregational benevolence throughout the world, for if they fail, all our sources of supply will dwindle.* These reasons need to be effectively presented, not by secretaries only, but by a great company of Congregationalists who realize the truth.

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA

II. RESOURCES OF A NATION

BY REV. WILLIAM W. JORDAN, D.D.

Clinton, Massachusetts

IT is one thing to quote the wealth of a nation in figures, and an entirely different thing to see those riches spread before our eyes, as happens to one traveling across the land. He looks upon resources which not only astonish him in their extent, but startle him as he remembers the dangers and responsibility that accompany great wealth, and the principle of stewardship to God. In such a journey we are far from seeing the total of the nation's assets, but we do see vast sections of her resources. My desire is to sketch those seen on my journey that we may realize something of the nation's wealth.

1. The cities form an important section of a nation's wealth. A striking feature of our growth has been the multiplication of large cities. They both contain much of the country's wealth and measure its increase in wealth. They are prophets of the future, centers of commercial power. This country to-day has over forty cities with a population of 100,000; twenty with 200,000; six, possibly seven, with 500,000; three, with more than a million; probably two with over two million inhabitants, and one with almost, if not quite, four millions. Some of the finest are to-day on the Pacific coast, and were upon our route of travel.

One strongest evidence of the country's rapid growth in wealth I found in the changed aspect of places I had not seen for a dozen years. Twelve years ago the tall, massive, modern building was a feature of several eastern cities and of Chicago. To-day, they line the streets of every city, not only of the East, but of the West. They are the bulwarks of prosperity. They proclaim the

strongholds of riches. Men have spoken of "the snowcrowned buildings of Chicago," and they seem tall enough to merit the name, but Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, whose growth is but of yesterday, also have solid streets of big buildings. The Alaska building in Seattle suggests a mountain, strayed out of the neighboring ranges and planted in its streets.

Seattle is an example of the possibilities of American life. A city which has doubled in five years, growing from 80,000 to 160,000 since 1900; a twentieth century city, with latest results and modern conveniences not seen even in the East; its wealth is everywhere evident. Seated upon its unrivalled harbor, the gateway to Alaska, the port of an ever-growing trade with the Orient, it is difficult to estimate the future of this rich and beautiful town. Following it closely comes Tacoma, which, on all occasions, invites the world to "watch Tacoma grow!" And the marvelous thing about these western cities is their rate of growth. Write the facts about them to-day, and they must be rewritten to-morrow in order to be true.

Down the coast, after twelve hours' ride, we come to the metropolis of Oregon, the large and wealthy city of Portland. Thirty-six hours more of riding through mountains and valleys on the Shasta route, with much of an afternoon spent in view of the mighty peak of Mount Shasta, and we reached San Francisco, a great city claiming 450,000 people. Fourteen hours farther down the coast, again through mountains, and then for 100 miles along the beautiful shores of the Pacific, and we came to Los Angeles, another metropolis

of the coast. Up across the desert, after sixty hours more of travel through dust and heat, and we are in Denver, the clean, well-built, beautiful city of the mountains.

All the cities of this country, east and west, tell the same story of wealth, wealth, wealth, and the aggregate is enormous.

What of religious conditions in western cities? In some ways they compare well religiously with those of the East; have strong churches and the stir of western spirit in their church life. Probably there is smaller church attendance in proportion to the population, and less general observance of Sunday. But there are more men in western churches; in fact, there are more men than women in the West; and these men enter church life with the same energy they show in business.

2. A second great asset of this country is its agricultural areas, now under cultivation, or yet to be reclaimed. Years ago Carlyle said: "You Americans have the advantage of land enough for all your citizens." The traveler rolling, day after day, across the western prairies gets a realization of the fact. The size of the western states is an astonishment. We think Massachusetts bulks large in the life of the country, and so it does, but it only measures 8,040 square miles. Illinois would make seven Massachusetts, Kansas ten. Montana could be cut up into eighteen Massachusetts, California into twenty, and Texas into thirty-two and two-thirds. The western states are empires in extent!

All New England has 61,973 square miles, of which Maine contains nearly half. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa are each nearly as large as all New England. Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas are each larger than all New England. New England could be put down two and one-half times in Montana, and in Texas four and one-third times, while little Rhode Island, with her 1,053

square miles, could be lost and never found in Texas, which has 262,290 square miles of territory. These figures give an idea of the immense areas for cultivation, the possible harvests, the population that can be maintained in the future, and the surplus which will remain for shipment abroad.

One cannot imagine richer farm lands than the black loam cornfields of Illinois and Iowa, the wheat fields of Dakota and Minnesota, the rolling and fertile prairies of Nebraska and Kansas. Vast tracts are yet waiting to be reclaimed by irrigation, and added to the other fields of Uncle Sam's farm. Tracts now bearing only sagebrush, and of apparently arid soil, which need but the touch of water to spring into life and fertility. And the government has begun the reclamation of this land upon a very large scale. Some years ago there remained 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated land in this country, or, including Alaska, 917,135,888 acres.

3. Once more, let us glance at the products of this country as revealing its resources. The size and varied climate make possible not only a vast total of products, but a greater variety than is possible in most countries. If you sum them up, even in part, you are startled with their magnitude. Take a few items:

It is estimated this year that the wheat crop of this country will be 683,311,000 bushels; of corn, 2,707,517,000 bushels; of oats, nearly a billion bushels, and of other grain in proportion. Surely this is "a land of wheat and barley," like Canaan of old.

The western fourth of this continent is the mountain section. Think of the gold, silver, lead, copper already taken from those great hills, yet doubtless only a beginning has been made upon their mineral resources. In one year, however, 1901, the entire mineral production (including coal, stone, etc.), amounted to \$1,085,570,923. Between Salt

Lake and Denver, in Eagle Canon, the little huts and diggings of the gold miners were scattered all along the gulches, and these mountains are full of mines. It is "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

Out through Montana, Idaho, Washington, and down through Oregon and California, we passed great forests of splendid trees, their serried ranks like standing armies, tall, straight, carrying one's thoughts up to heaven with them.

Up and down the western seaboard there is soil with magic in it. Tickle that soil with a hoe and it laughs into many harvests. Irrigate it, and you make "the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Not to weary you with figures I shall mention but two other facts in connection with our country's wealth. One is that, in 1900, the value of the manufactures of this nation was \$13,039,279,569, a rise from about \$3,000,000,000 in 1870. The other is that, in 1900, the latest figures obtainable, the value of its property was \$65,037,091,197, which represented an increase of approximately \$22,000,000,000 in the twenty years since 1880.

These figures are gathered in no spirit of pride or self-glorification, but only to gain an approximate idea of the resources of this nation. In fact, they sober, almost alarm us with their significance. They represent but the partial development of the country. The West, especially, is making history, and the history of to-day is outgrown to-morrow. While we are speaking these figures are being outgrown. What will this country be when the giant has attained his growth? I only know that one, thinking into the future, trembles at its possibilities.

Can America, in the tremendous development of the future, remain an undivided nation? In the splendor of her riches and material achievement will she forget God? Can she follow the pathway of unparalleled prosperity in which she is now walking and remain reverent and humble without becoming arrogant and godless?

These are critical questions. I cannot but believe that the faith and prayers of the fathers will prevail in our country's life to preserve the nation.

But over all these riches we seem to hear a voice sounding: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." *Is our beneficence keeping pace with our increase in wealth?* The only relation any man or nation has to property or wealth is that of stewardship. He must hold it as from God, and render an account thereof unto God. The true attitude is that of the olden king: "All things come of thee, O God, and of thine own have we given thee." These riches which belong supremely to him are to be used chiefly to further the eternal interests of his kingdom.

Undoubtedly there is danger in the midst of prosperity of forgetting the God who gave it. The eighth chapter of Deuteronomy seems to have been written for America. The warning God gave his ancient people against forgetting him when they possessed their land and its riches is appropriate to us to-day. "Lest when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied, then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God." We need to pray, "O Lord of hosts, be with us yet; lest we forget, lest we forget!"

(Continued from page 310.)

we had the camp band, the officers and their wives, the governor, the judges, gentiles generally. We had refreshments also, just as they have among white people.

In February, 1864, we organized the first Congregational Church of seventeen members. The hall was owned by a Mormon. When the lease was out we were to be turned out in the cold, so Brigham determined. By order and command, no one in Zion dared to give a place of shelter to my congregation. It was a time when I could not reach the East and make the people comprehend the situation. A Mr. Lees, once a Mormon, but who had attended my meetings and had become deeply interested, came to me one day when all seemed dark, and said: "Mr. McLeod I know the situation. Brigham Young is determined to turn you out. You must build. I have a lot." In a few days I purchased his lot, and went to California to raise some means by lecturing. I had letters to the Mayor of San Francisco. I lectured at San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento, was away about three weeks when I returned to Salt Lake. The delectable saints were fuming against me, raging and threatening, claiming that I had been slandering them. In answer to their abuse I gave notice that I did not go outside to slander the Mormons, I knew something about the Utah question, that if the authorities would give me the Tabernacle I would deliver before the whole people, the lecture I had delivered in San Francisco. This evidently was not what they expected. They were silent.

When our hall was finished I gave notice that I would deliver the obnoxious lecture, and I invited the Mormon bishops and prophets and reporters to be present. They came to have a good time. I spoke as for more than my life. It was my opportunity. At that same meeting I gave out word that I would deliver

a course of lectures on the wrong and crime of polygamy and its desolating influence over all connected with it. I had more than crowded houses. The vacant lot was crowded. At times we had wild excitement, but at times also I saw the tears of desolate Mormon women. I knew I was in the right. At my fifth lecture they attempted to mob me; a wild crowd took possession of the hall an hour before lecture time. I lived with my friend Dr. Robinson in the adobe house on the hall lot. We boarded with a Mr. Jones, who saw the mob, said they were armed and asked me what I would do, and I said what any brave man would have said, "I will go on if you have to carry me out"; so I did, and I saw what I so often afterwards witnessed the demon of Mormonism glaring at me. The leader of the crowd who drew his revolver at me was ejected by two of our guards who happened to hear up the street that I was in danger, and the rest of the mob remained very quiet to hear my lecture. It was a victory.

It was a satisfaction to me that they could not intimidate me and it gave me wonderful influence over the Mormon people. They saw a man who did not fear their tyrant. Everything seemed hopeful when I received the order to go to Washington. Brigham had a creature of his in the telegraph office. The order calling me to Washington was known by him. When Colonel Potter called on me with the order he said I had better start that evening, and that as his spies heard that the Mormons, knowing why I was called to Washington, might attempt to assassinate me, he would send an escort three days eastward. The escort halted the coach just as we were entering the canyon and reported to me. I ordered them to fall behind. They toiled up the mountain all night. Next morning when we reached Kimball both men and horses were quite weary. I ordered them back to camp with my compliments

to the Colonel, that I had all the escort I needed in a few discharged Michigan men who were in the coach with me. I mention these things to give you an idea of the state of affairs.

I was kept in Washington until June. They drew out of me many facts. I became somewhat acquainted with many of our leading men and they all sympathized with me in my work. But it was at the time of President Johnson's flop over; what could be done? Stanton was heart and soul with me. He used to send for me to talk over the Mormon matter. So was General Grant. While I was in Washington the Mormons influenced Johnson to withdraw what constituted a chaplain post, leaving only a handful of men at Camp Douglas. They hoped to keep me away. While I was at Washington they killed Brassfield. General Conner was East with me, and I was sent for to New York. The General said: "Chaplain, you must get up a pamphlet on the state of things in Utah. I will get it printed and placed in the hands of every man in Congress; it will help our bill." I did so. The clerk of the Metropolitan House gave me a quiet room, and in twenty-four hours I had written a pamphlet which made them fierce against me when it reached Salt Lake.

I had been away from my little family for nearly two years and I was not well enough to go back at once to Utah; but in October I started. At Leavenworth there was something irregular in my transportation and I telegraphed General Connor. Next day I received a telegram to remain where I was for letters. That very night the Mormons had assassinated Robinson. The let-

ters urged me back to Washington. My church was scattered. All my friends urged me not to go on. They feared for me more than I did for myself. For years I did what I could by my pen, and by lectures roused public sentiment.

In the meantime others entered into my work, took advantage of the time to gain a foothold. I always meant to go back to Utah and refused all calls for a permanent settlement. I was at Rand for a year, and was called back to Denver; but my heart was in Utah, and when the few faithful ones said come, I did go back. Some blamed me for not toning down my opposition; but I could not help it. God gave me an ardent, fearless heart, and I did what I did because I could not do otherwise.

When I went back I found my hall a desolation, my Sunday school scattered. It was with a sad heart that I gazed on the ruins. But at once I had a congregation, and we organized anew; but there is no account made of it. I could not make the good people of the East understand the situation in Utah. The Mormon version of my work was made known by good men passing through Salt Lake City, and in a way that I had no opportunity to refute. A few were for quiet and peace and did not agree with me on the Mormon question. They were there for gain. I was there to apply truth to existing wrongs. I knew the subject better than any man there in Utah, and I could not be silent. At last I resigned May 18, 1873, but not until after I had gathered anew a larger congregation (from 700 to 1,000) and had reorganized the church and Sunday school and lectured and preached and had written volumes on the vital Mormon question.

FROM THE FRONT LINE

A Busy Pastor

IF WE are not mistaken the reader will find in the following an atmosphere of enterprise which is peculiar to most of the reports of our foreign speaking missionaries. Their activities, in season and out of season, will account for that degree of success which is a marked characteristic of foreign work. Says Rev. Henry W. Stein, pastor of the German church, Springfield, Missouri:

I have preached lately from one to four times a day, and the pastoral calls are too numerous to mention. The good Master always shows us some fruits of our efforts. Thus, again, this quarter, we are glad to report seven new members on confession of faith; also, there has been a fine increase in our morning and evening service. I have visited all the German people in the city who do not attend a German church. Many are in the English churches of other denominations without much knowledge of Congregational principles. But, after coming to us once or twice, I notice they always come again. I make it my business to preach straight Bible truths, and I find the people in general are hungry for such truths. They can find entertainment better in other places than in the church if they want that.

Our English work is keeping step with the German. Mrs. Stein has worked up a fine Sunday school and the children love her more than enough. They are on her mind day and night, and, with her own housework, without help, her hands are certainly full. We rejoice especially in having peace and good understanding among all our members. They respect us as their leaders. If they were only a little richer our living would not be quite so difficult, for we do experience the truth of the saying: "It is no disgrace to be poor, but it is mighty inconvenient." Nevertheless, our courage is good, and while we are constantly gaining for Christ's kingdom and have his approval in this work we shall press the battle on to the end. I preach occasionally in other churches for acquaintance sake. I have also completed the classical course at Drury College in addition to my regular work and received the degree of A.B. Thus I am hoping to be more and more useful in this great field.

The Rainy River Mission

Our readers have not forgotten Rev. T. W. Howard, shut out from the rest of the world in Northern Minnesota, and his tireless labors for the incoming settlers of that region. In a recent letter he says:

I do not think that conditions here differ greatly from those of other new fields. We have the unbelieving, the indifferent, and the unreliable. But we have also, in almost every community, the faithful few who are really the salt of the earth, and these form a nucleus around which we hope to gather others until the leaven has pervaded the entire lump. Of course, our isolation subjects us to many inconveniences. The mail service is poor and unreliable; so also is the train service, especially the freight; for example, our missionary box from Amherst, Massachusetts, two months ago, has not reached us yet.

I go this afternoon on foot four miles to Stratton, then by train fifteen miles to Emo, then ten miles on foot to my appointment on the Black River which I expect to reach some time to-morrow; on Sunday will preach twice, teach two Sunday school classes, and then walk back to Emo Sunday night so as to get the Monday morning train home, for it has turned very cold and a deep snow has fallen and is still falling, and I have only about wood enough cut to last until Monday, and haven't time now to cut any more if I am to make my train.

The Good Record

The following facts drawn from the report of Rev. C. H. Kershaw, of Herndon, Virginia, indicate a quick soil and a favorable, if brief, culture. Says the pastor, who has just closed his work with the Herndon church:

Allow me to sum up several things done during my stay at Herndon. The Sunday school grew from an attendance of fifteen to fifty. The benevolences from forty dollars a year to one hundred and eight the last year. The church attendance has grown steadily from a handful to a comfortably filled house in the morning, say, an average of sixty the year round. Twenty-three hundred and fifty-five dollars

have been expended in various improvements upon the property, including a manse costing eighteen hundred dollars. Thirty-two members have been received into the church, mostly on confession of faith. So much for figures. I trust an inward work of grace has also been done.

Another

Every month brings to the Home Missionary rooms messages like the following, which strengthen us and will strengthen others in their home missionary faith. Says Rev. Alexander Douglas, of Crary, North Dakota:

One of the pleasantest things to report this quarter is that the Crary church decided at its last meeting to become self-supporting. We all feel deeply grateful to the Home Missionary Society for the generous help it has given us since we first began the work. Our prayers and best wishes are with you because of the hearty support you have given us, and not only to us, but to many, many needy fields in our country. We mean to show our gratitude by helping others.

How One Missionary Regards the Barrel

There are different views on the home missionary field respecting the missionary barrel, and doubtless there are barrels and barrels. Rev. G. B. Collins and his wife have no hesitation in offering the following testimony out of their own experience:

The missionary barrel has brought the usual good cheer and has relieved us of much anxiety as to what we should do about the winter supply. Someone signing herself "H. M. W." in the November HOME MISSIONARY says: "Will the time ever come when we women, who try to be so careful about our own wardrobe, shall bestir ourselves to do what we can to secure enough money to allow your society to enlarge the missionary grants that the missionaries may be able to live on the same plane that we do?" Indeed, Mrs. A's discarded hat or Mrs. D's slightly worn dress are more than excusable when accompanied with such appreciation and acknowledged interest in the work on the frontier that tears of joy are shed in our isolated home when these precious tokens of esteem arrive. The announcement that "There's

a box at the depot for you" is sure to cause a flutter of excitement at the parsonage. The pleasure of unpacking is followed by the added joy of distributing the Lord's part (one-tenth) to the needy around us. Sometimes much more than the one-tenth is needed to satisfy our minds and relieve distress. By all means, let the barrels and boxes come, second-hand or new. We realize that they represent sacrifice on the part of the donors such as we can never know of. God bless those women!

Their Will is Good

Many suggestions have come to us as to the best way of lifting the debt resting so heavily, at present, on the Home Missionary Society, but nothing more cheering, with its fragrance of good will, than the following from a home missionary pastor in Oregon:

What are we going to do about this debt? Can't we home missionaries pay it? How many missionaries are there? How much of the debt would it pay if each one of them should give five dollars? How much if every one were to give ten dollars? Come, let us get that debt out of the way somehow, even if we who have no home of our own and not so much as five hundred dollars total assets. Must lift as we never lifted before; must economize as we never economized before.

The Reflex Influence

Rev. L. D. Mahone of Astoria, Oregon, gives expression to an important and far-reaching truth in the following paragraph:

We have held some special missionary meetings during the past month. The ladies maintain their missionary organization. It has the name of being the best society of its kind in the city. In my view, this is what has kept our church going the past year. A church that is thoroughly missionary will live in spite of all the adversities that may come to it. I have secured much good literature and have put it into all the homes of the people so that they can keep in touch with the work carried on in other places. I believe it to be a good plan to let the people know that all churches have their battles to fight and that others are laboring under circumstances of difficulty as well as themselves. When the people can get above their own affairs and feel that they have a part in the salvation of the whole world, they will lose sight of

many petty annoyances belonging to their own lot. All the societies have been remembered in our offerings during the past year. For the coming year we are trustful and hopeful that greater things may be done in the name of the master.

The Heritage of Ignorance

Our Slavic workers more than most home missionaries are called to contend with ignorance and prejudice, which are the heritage of generations of false teaching. But when the light does break its effect is often wonderful to see. Says Miss Ellen S. Mercel, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania:

As I go out among our Slavic people I see the need of a great work. I find so many who know nothing about their own needs and so many who are hungry for the word of God. Visiting, some weeks ago, I met a woman who had never seen a Bible and did not know what it was. I asked her if she had a Bible. She said: "Yes, I have." She showed it to me and it was only a Catholic prayer book. Then I explained to her and read her different parts of the Bible. She listened to me very earnestly, and, with tears in her eyes, asked me to loan the book to her so she could read it for herself. Some people, again, have very queer ideas about us. One Sunday a strange man came into our Sunday School and told our pastor, Mr. Kovac, that he would join our church if we would give him \$100. Some one had told him that anyone who wants to become a member of our church gets \$100. He went away disappointed, but enlightened.

The Old Fight

Rev. David J. Perrin of Springfield, South Dakota, has been in the midst of the fight which so many pastors have to carry on against the liquor power and the temptations of doubtful amusements. And he writes:

Our temperance campaign has been a significant feature. All the Protestant churches united this year in aggressive warfare against license. We made an earnest fight and secured a decided gain in votes, though not quite enough to shut out the saloon. Temperance arguments were presented in all our pulpits several Sundays previous to election. A careful, though thorough canvass of voters was made, and,

on the evening before election, all the churches united in a grand rally at the town hall. The vote was a majority of seven in favor of license. In our own ward, however, we came out with a majority of three against license. We have reason to be gratified even with these figures when we remember that, five years ago, the majority for license was forty. The day is not far distant when we shall conquer, for persistent effort counts.

Planning Great Things

Rev. A. D. Detch, of Indianapolis, believes in the inspiration of high ideals, and finds their practical use in the development of his work. In a recent report Mr. Detch has this to say:

Our membership is now 171, or a gain of 141 since we came to the work fourteen months ago. We hope soon to be in the third place among the eight Congregational churches in the city, and are now in the fourth place as regards the number of members. We need only 31 members to place this charge at the head of the list.

Example is greater than precept. One man at Garfield Branch offered last week to build a church there, that is, to do all the carpenter work gratis. A class of twenty-five persons has been organized quietly at Garfield Branch. Next Sabbath I intend to take a general subscription from the people for a new church at that place. The building at Garfield will not cost over \$2,000, but the Covenant Building at Highland and Marquette may run up to \$10,000.

Now let me give you a quick view of our aim for the next twelve months:

1. To build two churches, one at Garfield and the other at Auditorium, East Market and Highland.
2. Meet every debt as we advance at both places, as we are now doing.
3. Place Covenant Church in the first place of all Congregational churches of the city, as regards membership.
4. To raise the salary of Covenant and her branch till it reaches \$1,500 for the two charges and let them be one.
5. Add a third Sunday school two miles from here in January.
6. In twelve months from now drop all aid from the Home Missionary Society, though we deeply appreciate their noble help for years, and place Covenant Church and Branch on their own feet and make them missionary centres for others. You say this is a great undertaking; yes, but remember we have a great God back of us.

WOMEN'S WORK AND METHODS

In Memoriam

MRS. DAISY SAWYER ANDERSON

THIRTY years measured her whole life. Ten years was the period of her active service as a home missionary wife. Many will ask what valuable record can be crowded into thirty years of life, and only ten years of missionary activity, the latter for the most part, under the shadow of a mortal disease. Yet such is the background of an unusually bright and active, as well as successful service in the home missionary field.

During several of the later years of her life she was moving from one climate to another in search of health. Yet these very migrations were improved by her active spirit for labors of love. Her will was indomitable and her sympathy a perennial spring. Says her husband, Rev. Otto Anderson: "In Jerome, Arizona, a monument might fittingly be erected to her memory. Well, it is there. For there she gave the start to the movement that resulted in the reconstruction of the old building which has now become a church auditorium, a Sunday school room, a reading and amusement room, a ladies' parlor and a fine parsonage, constituting one of the best institutions for work among the miners in the southwest. She was told that it was an impossible task to improve that property, but with hope and courage she started out into that mountainous town, climbing and descending the steep grades, exhausting her weak body until she was forced to a bed of sickness lasting many weeks and nearly ended in a complete collapse. The Congregational Church of Jerome is what it is to-day because of her faith and life-giving labor.

It was here, also, and when she

herself needed care and nursing, that she entered the hospital for the miners, being the first woman to go there for the purpose of bringing comfort and help. One day she met a boy of twenty who had been nearly burned to death by molten slag. His face brightened at her approach and he said: "It is so good to see a woman." He was thinking of his mother in far away Tennessee. He was not expected to live. Nothing but an operation could possibly save him, yet he was thought too weak to endure it. The care he received, also, was poor and the food unfit for an invalid. Mrs. Anderson resolved that he should not die from neglect, and by her the authorities were stirred to pay special attention to his case. Then he began to improve, he got well, and although a cripple, is alive to-day to tell the story of his rescue.

Dr. J. D. Kingsbury, missionary superintendent of the mining district, says of her: "She was so true in her friendship, so confiding and sincere, a sweet, pure woman! Her heart buoyant like a young girl's heart, but her soul was the soul of a woman, with thoughts and ideals and purposes and even, in good sense, visions, which belong to the few among many."

Women to the Front

An Oregon pastor feels happy and strong in being able to report:

"My church grows in interest if not in numbers. Yesterday there were thirty-five present, thirty-two of them women and three men. This has been a distinctively woman's church since its organization. Women for deacons, women for trustees, in fact every office filled by a woman. It is an heroic band of mothers fighting against every form of evil in the town and in the community.

APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS

APPOINTMENTS

December, 1905.

Not in commission last year.

Corbin, Oliver L., Perris, Cal.
 Davies, David F., Catasauqua, Pa.; Davis, Volentine, Garden Valley, Texas.
 Everett, C. W., Elmira and Amsden, S. Dak.
 Gimblett, Wm. H., Cooperstown, N. Dak.
 Hall, Fred L., Danbury, Neb.; Holden, Chas. W., Cortez, Colo.; Hyatt, A. R., Okarche, Okla.
 Jones, James V., Carroll, Neb.
 Kaitschuck, Emil R., Hickman Mills, Mo.
 Lippencott, Wm. A., Absarokee, Mont.
 Moxie, Chas. H., Walnut Grove, Minn.
 Pearson, L. O., Dunning, Halsey, and Out Stations, Neb.
 Scroggs, J. W., Okarche, Okla.
 Warren, Fred J., Butteville, Ore.
 Young, D. K., Jr., Portsmouth, Va.

Re-commissioned.

Albrecht, Geo. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; Andrewson, Andrew J., General Missionary in Minnesota, Wisconsin, N. Dak.
 Bashford, Alfred E., Sargent, Neb.; Blomberg, C. R.

A., Culdrum, Minn.; Burkhardt, Paul, Ft. Collins, Colo.
 Clark, Allen, Marvel, N. Dak.
 Dietrich, Emil, Washburn, N. Dak.
 Ellis, J. Lincoln, Sedalia, Mo.
 Gier, Leon E., Gibbonsville, Idaho; Grieb, Edmund, Seattle, Wash.
 Henness, P. J., Lakota, N. Dak.; Hilkerbaumer, P., Friend and Turkey Creek, Neb.; Huelster, Anton, Michigan City, Ind.; Humphreys, O. M., Gage, Okla.
 Josephson, John M., Nora, Idaho.
 Lind, N. J., Kensal and Out Stations, N. Dak.; Lindquist, Nels. J., Cannon Falls, Minn.
 Mirick, Edward A., Lambertson, Minn.
 Peterson, Saml., Lake City, Minn.; Preiss, John M., Eureka, Wash.
 Smith, Chas. W., Melville, Edmunds and Rose Hill, N. Dak.; Smith, G. A., Boone, Okla.; Steele, Wm., Oberon, N. Dak.; Swartout, Edgar P., Highmore, S. Dak.
 Thompson, Thomas Worthing, S. Dak.
 Watt, J. C., Michigan City, N. Dak.
 Yuki, Adolf, Braddock, Pa.
 Zoltak, Miss Mary, Braddock, Pa.

RECEIPTS

December, 1905.

*For account of receipts by State Auxiliary Societies.
 see page 329*

MAINE—\$367.09; of which legacy, \$255.14.

Belfast, Mrs. Craig, 2; Miss L. A. Palmer, 2; Buckfield, Miss A. H. Prince, 2; East New Portland, M. A. Luce, 1; Eastport, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, 5; Farmington Falls, Mrs. E. F. Sewall, 1; Gorham, 1st, 5; Member, 2; Machias, Center St., 3.94; Center St. S. S., 7.01; A Friend 2; Monmouth, Mr. and Mrs. S. Seabury, 1; Norridgewock, C. F. Dole, 5; North Anson, 10; Portland, Mrs. H. Brown, 5; Mrs. J. F. Thompson, 10; Rumford Falls, A Friend 5; Saco, 1st, 10; J. G. Farland, 25; Skowhegan, E. H. Currier, 2; L. W. Weston, 1; Mrs. L. W. Weston, 1; Mrs. G. L. Weston, 1; Mrs. D. M. Bacon, 1; Mrs. S. D. Dinsmore, 1; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bailey, 1; South Freeport, A Friend, 2; South Paris, C. M. Austin, 2; South Portland, Estate of A. H. and M. S. Titcomb, 255.14; Woodfords, A Friend, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$798.68; of which legacies, 256.03.

F. C. I. and H. M. Union of N. H., Miss A. A. McFarland, Treas.; South Concord, Cent Union, 20; Two Members, 7; Total, 27.

Bath, Rev. W. P. Elkins, 1; Concord, Estate of A. H. and A. F. Goss, 56.03; South, 50.37; 1st, A Friend, 5; E. A. Tuck, 2; Deerfield, Ch., A Friend, 5; Derry, Central, 12; Miss M. D. Andreson, 4; Dover, B. Brierley, 20; East Sullivan, Mrs. M. A. Ware, 5.10; Franconstown, S. S., 9; Goffstown, L. P. Grout, 50; Hanover, Dartmouth Coll., Ch. of Christ, 100; Haverhill, 17.35; Hinsdale, 2.97; Keene, C. C. Sturtevant, 5; A Friend, 10; Laconia, 87.45; Langdon, Mrs. C. B. Holmes, 5; Littleton, 50.01; Lyme, 32; Manchester, S. S., Marden, 2; Nashua, Legacy of Sophia P. Bullard, 200; New Boston, A Friend, 5; Orford, A Friend, 2; Portsmouth, W. H. James, 2; Sanbornston, 14.81; S. S., 5.93; C. E., 6.26; Somersworth, Miss M. T. Walker, 5; Stratham, 15; Walpole, Mrs. T. B. Buffum and friends, 15; Warren, H. D. Abbott, 1; West Concord, M. C. Rowell, 2; Wolfboro, O. F. Whitton, 6.

VERMONT—\$450.56.

Bennington, Rev. G. S. Mills, 2; Benson, C. E., 10.75; Jr., C. E., 1.50; Brattleboro, Center, 56.03; Bridport, S. S., 5; Burlington, College St., 46; C. E. Putney, 5;

Charlotte, 8; C. M. Byington 5; Cornwall, A Friend, 25; Dorset, 25; S. S., 15; Grand Isle, Mrs. M. Ladd, 1; Guilford, F. A. Johnson, 2.95; Manchester, Christmas offering, 46.35; Newbury, H. E. Keyes, 5; North Bennington, C. E., 5; Peacham, 30.11; S. S., 11; Post Mills, S. L. Southworth, 5; Saxtons River, C. E., 5; Friends, 10; Springfield, Ch., Mrs. J. Harness, 100; Waterbury, C. E., 3.87; West Rutland, Miss C. M. Gorham, 5; Wilder, 1st, 6; 1st, S. S., 3; Williston, W. M. Barber, 7.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$11,842.03, of which legacies, \$7,633.73.

Mass. Home Miss. Soc., by Rev. J. Coit, Treas., by request of donors, 110.31; Allston, Mrs. A. K. Dickerman, 1; Amesbury, Main St., 5; M. P. Sargent, 2; Amherst, 1st, 42.54; E. P. Crowell, 10; W. L. Montague, 3; Andover, Free, C. E., 5; Mrs. C. Carter, 5; J. F. Kimball, 10; Mrs. M. R. Page, 50; Mrs. M. A. R. Shipman, 10; A Friend, 25; Ashburnham, 1st, 5.62; Ashby, Estate of M. B. Walker, 4,168.51; Ashfield, E. M. Howes, 50; Ashland, Mrs. H. M. Metcalf, 10; Auburn-dale, Ch., 25; W. H. Cooley, 10; Ayer, 1st, 8.31; Baldwinville, M. J. Baker, 5; Beverly, E. B. Foster, 10; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hazen, special, 10; Boston, Miss M. E. Atkinson, 10; S. B. Capen, 50; L. G. S., 5; W. Shaw, 25; Clerk, 1; A Friend, 1; Boxford, 1st, S. S., 10; Brockton, Porter Evan, 100; 1st, 50; Brookline, Leyden, Ch., 25; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lovett, 30; Mrs. D. H. Rice, 5; Campbell, Mrs. J. H. Averill, 5; Cambridge, W. L. Beedle, 5; Canton, Evan, 43.40; Carlisle, 8; Chelsea, Miss H. E. Smith, 5; Clinton, Ladies' Aid, 5.35; Mrs. G. J. Carter, 2; Colerain, 5; Dalton, 1st, to const. J. Anthony, B. K. Hall, Mrs. N. Pomeroy and G. D. Borden, Hon. L. M., 223.66; 1st, Jr., C. E., 2; Dighton, S. J. Briggs and friend, 10; Dorchester, Central, 10; A Friend, 1; Dracut, 1st C. E. and Jr., 2; East Falmouth, 5; East Lexington, A Friend 1; East Northfield, Mrs. A. E. Wright, 1.30; Easton, Evan, 27.74; East Weymouth, C. L. Bradford, 2; Edgartown, Rev. F. M. Cutler, 5; Egremont, 7.06; Enfield, a Christmas Gift, 15; Miss J. E. Clark, 5; Essex, Miss H. E. Choate, 5; Fairhaven, Estate of A. Tripp, 388.89; Fitchburg, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Taylor, and B. C. Davis, 10; Florence, F. B. Look, 5; Gardner, A Friend, 5; Georgetown, 1st, 6; Gilbertville, 22.71; S. S., 25; W. M. S., 5; Granville Centre, Bible S. S., 70; Great Barrington, Santa Claus 1; Greenfield, Estate of Eliza F. Osgood, 1,000; Hadley, S. S., 10;

Hatfield, 13.30; Haverhill, W. P. Pike, 1; M. Welch, 4; A. Welch, 1; M. A. Welch, 1; A. Friend, 2; Holbrook, Winthrop, 200; Holyoke, 1st, 2; Mrs. M. L. Anderson, 1; Housatonic, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 5; Jamaica Plain, C. T. Bauer, 5; Lawrence, Trinity S. S., 3; Lee, S. S., 30; Leverett, Miss H. Field, 1; Longmeadow, Christmas Gift, 15; Lowell, 1st, 37.80; L. Fand, E. J. Carleton, 15; J. Rogers, 100; Magnolia, Union, 12; Malden, 1st, 5; F. A. Odiorne, 5; Manchester by the Sea, 30.60; Massachusetts, H. D. Olmsted, 10; Medford, O. Blackinton, 2; Melrose, Miss H. L. Shepard, 5; A. Friend, 2; Middleboro, Putnam C. E., 10; Miss C. S. Pickens, 5; Mit-teneague, 30; S. S., 13; Monson, Mrs. E. J. Chapin, 5; "E. B. M.", 5; Montague, S. Marsh, 34.50; Natick, 1st, C. E., 20; Needham, M. H. Flint and C. L. Bates, 1.50; New Bedford, Legacy of Samuel Ivers, 250; F. A. Washburn, 20; Newburyport, "S. F. M.", 1; Newton, Central, 100; J. W. Bacon, 3; Newton Centre, J. F. Wood, 5; A. Friend, 2; Newton Highlands, Mrs. E. W. Hyde and daughter, 5; Newtonville, A. Friend, 25; North Adams, 1st S. S. Primary Dept., 25; S. S., 25; North-ampton, Edwards, 125; Miss D. Caverno and Miss J. H. Caverno, 20; A. Friend, 1.50; Northboro, Rev. A. D. Smith, 1; North Brookfield, H. M. Nye, 2; Northfield, Estate of Mrs. A. M. D. Alexander, 200; North Leomin-ster L. E. and M. E. Shedd, 1; North Scituate, Mrs. N. G. Cushing, 2; North Wilbraham, Grace Union, 17.31; Norton, M. P. Norton, 5; Palmer, 2nd, 50.24; Peabody, Mrs. H. Rhoades, 5; Pittsfield, 1st Ch. of Christ, 31.25; S. J. and L. H. Walbridge, 1; Prescott, Mrs. D. P. Allen, 5; Quincy, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, 5; Rochester, 1st S. S., 26; Roxbury, A. Friend, 5; Salem, S. O. Driver, 3; Saugus, Mrs. J. C. Labarre, 1; Sheffield, 22; Sherburne Falls, Rev. J. A. Hawley, 25; Somerville, 44.44; South-ampton, C. and E., 5; H. B. Lyman, 5; South Framing-ham, Grace, 25; South Hadley, Mrs. M. I. Tilley, 1; A. Frie d, 5; South Lancaster, A. Friend, 1; Spencer, Mrs. S. A. Temple, 10; Springfield, Emmanuel Bible School, 8.08; D. F. Atwater, 25; Mrs. S. C. Parsons, 5; Stock-bridge, 1st C. E., 6.64; 1st S. S., 5.25; Mrs. Byington, 1; Stoneham, 1st S. S., 6.30; Swampscott, 1st S. S., 3.16; Taunton, J. E. Sanford, 25; Uxbridge, C. A. Johnson, 5; Warren, 1st, 111; A. Friend, 5; Webster, C. Day, 1; Mrs. L. E. Hastings, 5; Wellesley, Ch., The Misses East-man, 15; Mrs. M. M. Goodell, 4; L. W. Rodman, 5; Westboro, Mrs. S. Converse, 1; Jane, 5; West Boylston, Rev. J. E. Dodge, 5; Mrs. W. B. Howe and Gladys, 4; E. W. Parker, 5; West Brookfield, 50; Westfield, 1st, 8; A. Friend, 5; Williamstown, R. A. Rice, 10; Winchen-don, North, 54.75; Wollaston, Miss R. M. Tobey, 1; A. Friend, 5; Worcester, Estate of Mary L. Dana, 1,626.33; Hope, 30.03; Pilgrim, 82.33; Union, 31.94; S. L. Shaw, 10; A. L. Smith, 10; Miss F. M. Whitcomb, 5; H. W. Reed, 20; A. Friend, 1; A Workingman, 50; Wrentham, A. Friend, 10.

Woman's H. M. Association (of Mass. and Rhode Island)
Miss L. D. White, Treas., for Salary Fund, 215;
Natick, Ladies' Aux., 10. Total, 225.

RHODE ISLAND—\$438.30.

Rhode Island H. M. Soc., by J. W. Rice, Treas., Auburn, Swedish, 3; Providence, Union, 176.55. Total, 179.55; Central Falls, E. L. Freeman, 50; East Providence, Newman, 20; Newman, S. S., 13.75; Little Compton, S. S., 10; Providence, Beneficent S. S., 25; A. W. Clafin, 50; G. R. Lawton, 5; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pond, 7; Mrs. A. F. Porter, 1; A. A. Tanner, 5; A. G. Thompson, 5; Mrs. H. C. Waters, 25; Mrs. N. W. Williams, 2; "E. B. W.", 1; A. Friend, 5; Tiverton, A. E. Brown, 5; Wood River Junction, S. S., 4; Woonsocket, Globe, C. E., 15; H. M. Cook, 10.

CONNECTICUT—\$3,457.70; of which legacy, \$284.71.

Miss. Soc. Conn., by W. W. Jacobs, Treas., 385.22; Ansonia, German, A. Friend, 3; Berlin, 2nd C. E., 25; Mrs. H. N. Galpin, 5; Bridgeport, C. M. Bassett, 5; A. Friend, 5; Collinsville, 45.46; Mrs. A. J. Andrews, 5; C. W. Atwater, 10; Connecticut, "Pilgrim," 100; Daniel-son, A. Friend, 2; Darien, W. M. Nash, 2; Eastford, S. S., 5; East Hartford, Miss A. E. Olmsted, 1.50; East Nor-walk, Swedish, S. S., 1.50; Fairhaven, Pilgrim, 24.58; Farmington, S. S., 12.02; Glastonbury, 1st S. S., 4.10; Goshen, Lebanon, 46.50; Greenwich, 2nd, add'l, 65; J. P. Kelley, 20.10; Guilford, 1st, 60; Hadlyme, 6.63; Hartford, 4th, 7.50; M. G. Botsford, 2; A. M. Manning, 25; Miss A. M. Stearns, 5; Mrs. M. C. Tyler, 1; Life Member, 3; Harwiter, 0.86; Kent, 1st, 2.23; Lakeville, H. B. Norton, 5; Madison, 1st, 5; S. S., 10; Meriden, B. R. Gard-ner, 40; Middletown, 1st, 25; Milford, 1st, "F. J. B.", 5; New Haven, Center, 5; Mrs. H. S. DeForest, 1; Miss M. L. Deming, 3; D. H. Leavens, 2; Mrs. W. H. Wil-iams, 25; New London, Mrs. M. S. Harris, 200; S.

Learned, 50; Mrs. J. C. Learned, 50; A. Friend, 25; New Milford, J. C. E., 5; Mrs. G. Northrop, 1; G. Tur-rill, 5; Nepaug, Mrs. R. M. Butler, 3; New Preston, S. S., 1.78; Newtown, S. S., 5.25; Norfolk, 308.08; J. N. Cowles, 2; North Cornwall, 2nd S. S., 3; North Greenwich, 17.31; North Guilford, 10.50; North Haven, 92.23; S. S., 14.60; C. E., 8.50; Norwich, 2nd, 109.08; Park, 25; Broadway, S. S., 10.56; Ridgebury, 9; Rockville, Union, 100; Saybrook, Mrs. S. H. Lord, 1; South Canaan, S. S., 2.75; South Windsor, C. E., 5; Stamford, 1st, 1; Stanwich, 6.50; Strat-ford, 10.81; Suffield, 1st to const. Hon. L. M., 104.50; Talcottville, H. M. Talcott, 50; Torrington, E. M. Durand, 1; Trumbull, Ch. S. S. and C. E., 17.60; Union, 4; Unionville, 1st Ch. of Christ, 75; Vernon Centre, 10; Waterbury, M. L. Mitchell, 500; Westchester, 3.40; West Hartford, 1st Ch. of Christ, 69.22; West Suffield, B. Shel-don, 3; Miss M. M. Webster, 1; Weston, A. Friend, 2; Whitneyville, 30; W. M. S., 10; Windsor, 1st 7.72; Win-sted, Estate of Mrs. S. Catlin, 284.71; 1st S. S., 17.01.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. S. Thayer, Treas., 40; Hartford, Centre, Special, 20; Kent, 50; Pomfret, 22; South Norwalk, 25; Wallingford, 1.25. Total, 282.

NEW YORK—\$13,935.93; of which legacies, \$11,950.

Albany, A. N. Husted, 10; Angola, 5; A. H. Ames, 5; Mrs. E. M. Gaglav and sister, 2; Batavia, S. J. Leon-ard, 1; Mrs. F. A. Olmsted, 2; Briar Cliff Manor, C. E., 25; Brooklyn, Tompkins Ave., 800; Park, 28.81; South, S. S., 40; Mrs. J. S. Bailey, Jr., 5; Mrs. A. Burroughs, 25; Mrs. M. M. Prescott, 1; Mrs. O. M. Rugg, 1; Can-andaigua, Miss I. P. Granger, 10; Clifton Springs, Mrs. Z. Eddy, 8; Copenhagen, 11.45; Coventryville, 5; Crown Point, S. S., 4.50; East Bloomfield, Mrs. S. H. Hollister, 10; Fairport, Ch., 5; S. S., 17; Flushing, S. S., 17.67; Groton, S. S., 5.50; Hamilton, S. S., 16.10; Honeyoe, 23.67; Howells, 5.25; Ithaca, 1st, 58.86; Johnsonburg, 1st, S. S., 1; Lake View, Miss F. Brower, 5; Massena, 0; Morrisville, 16; Mount Morris, Mrs. W. Hinman, 10; Mount Vernon, 1st, 10; New York City, Estate of Joel E. Fisher, 0.50; North S. S., 50; Miss M. A. Bates, 5; J. G. Hallock, 2, C. Zabriskie, special, 10; A. Friend, 2; A. Friend, special, 50; Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Shelton, 50; North Bangor, Mrs. O. Adams, 20; North Pelham, S. S., 11.90; Oswego, 1.77; Oswego Falls, C. E., 15; Remsen, 4.05; Rensselaer Falls, S. S., 2; Richford, 7.85; Riverhead, 46.20; Sound Ave., 14; Miss N. W. Young, 5; Roches-ter, Miss H. M. Davison, 5; Rockaway Beach, 1st, S. S., 20; Roscoe, 5.65; Sidney, 1st, 47.25; Smyrna, S. S., 5; Spencerport, A. E. Johnson, 1; Syracuse, Mrs. W. B. Dada, 90; Tarrytown, Mrs. I. G. Bliss, 2.50; Utica, Ply-mouth, 39.15; Warsaw, Mrs. A. B. Lawrence, 1; Miss A. C. Walker, 1; L. Sturtevant, Laura and M. D. Jenks, 1; Wawarring, Estate of Clarinda Strong, 11.000; Wellsville, 1st, to const. Miss E. Lawrence and H. N. L. M., 56.71; West Bloomfield, 31; West Winfield, C. Morgan, 1.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.: Brooklyn, Tompkins Ave., L. B. S., 130; Lewis Ave. C. E. special, 50; Total, 180.

NEW JERSEY—\$67.56.

Dover—Scand. Bethlehem, 1; East Orange, Trinity, Woman's Guild, 21.10; Glen Ridge, Mrs. C. Cutter, 5; Haworth, 1st, 5; Little Ferry German, 6; Mt. Holly, Mrs. A. S. Robbins, 5; Perth Amboy, Swedish, 2.46; Plainfield, C. E., 15; C. L. Goodrich, 2; Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, 4; A. Friend, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$418.53.

Bradnock, 1st, 16; Christmas Offering, S. S., 3.40; C. E. 6.60; Chester, A. Friend, 2; Coaldale, 2nd, 3; DuBois, Swedish, 3; Duquesne, Ladies Soc., 30; Ebensburg, 1st, 44; South, 3; Horatio, S. S., 1; Kane, S. S., 0.50; Lander, 5; McKeesport, J. G. Lowder, 5; Mercersburg, G. I. Adams, 5; Philadelphia, Central, 150; Park, 16.84; Mrs. D. M. Pierson, 2; J. F. Stone, 5; Pittston, 1st, Welsh, 10.75; Plymouth, Elm, 5; Ridgeway, 1st, 53.15; Spring Creek, 3.40; Sugar Grove, 4.25; Welsh Hill, Bethel S. S., 4.54; Wilkes-Barre, Puritan Eng., 12; Youngsville, Swed-ish, 5.

Woman's Miss. Union, Mrs. D. Howells, Treas.: Kane, 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$162.20.

Washington, 1st, 78.10; 5th, 14.10; F. W. Fairfield, 10; Rev. T. K. Noble, D. D., 20; Rev. W. C. Scofield, 15.

Woman's H. M. Union of the N. J. Asso., Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Treas.: Washington, 1st, S. S., 25.

VIRGINIA—\$54.80.

Begonia, Bethlehem, 14.80; 27.50; Herndon, 12.50.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$72.44.

Southern Pines, 72.44.

GEORGIA—\$31.50.

Atlanta, Rev. W. F. Brewer, 25; Demorest, 1st, W. B. Soc., 5; Liffey, 1.50.

ALABAMA—\$7.00.

Received by Rev. A. T. Clarke, Fort Payne, Emanuel, 3; Clio, New Hope, 4.

LOUISIANA, \$85.00.

Jennings, 65; Friends, 5; Roseland, Rev. W. H. Watson, 10.

Woman's Miss. Union, Miss N. L. Rogers, Act. Treas.; Hammond, 5.

FLORIDA—\$77.62.

Florida, A Friend, 10; Mt. Dora, 17.31; Ormond, Union, 45.66; Tangerine, 2.65; Wright, Union Grove, 2.

TEXAS—\$139.00.

Austin, I. H. Evans, 100, Dallas, 1st, 20; Galana, 2; Livingston, Mrs. L. T. Sloan, 2; Paris, D. H. Scott, 10; Tyler, 1st, 5.

INDIAN TERRITORY—\$21.65.

Vinita, 21.65.

OKLAHOMA, \$104.46.

Cashion, 15.60; Deer Creek, 6.40; A Friend, .35; Enid, Plymouth, 14; Lawton, 1st, 4.71; Mineha, 2; Paruna, Willow Creek, 1; Pond Creek, Mrs. C. A. Crocker, 1; Sharks, Plymouth, 2.40; Watonga, A Friend, 1; Weatherford, Zion's, German, 56.

NEW MEXICO—\$14.36.

Albuquerque, 2.86; White Oaks, Plymouth, 11.50.

TENNESSEE, \$1.

Bon Air, 1.

KENTUCKY—\$5.

Ludlow, Mrs. M. A. Fanning, 5.

OHIO—\$200.17.

Ohio Home Miss. Soc., Rev. C. H. Small, 10; Brighton, 1.85; Centerburg, Mrs. C. Stoughton and Miss Mae Mitchell, 2; Cleveland, Mrs. L. E. Brown, 2; N. C. Gilson, 3; A Friend, 2; J. F. Jackson, 10; Edinburg, S. S., 1.31; Ft. Recovery, G. W. Krenning, 2; Fredericksburg, 5.35; Geneva, Mrs. P. L. Cowles, 1; Mrs. S. S. Searles, 1; Gomer, A. Peate, 1; Hudson, Friends, 15; Kingsville, A Friend, 23.22; Mansfield, 7.46; Medina, Miss M. E. Clark, 72.44; Miss D. Hartman, 1; Friends, 6; Oberlin, 1st, 15; Mrs. J. A. Hart, 1; E. M. Hoffman, 4; L. F. Miskousky, 1; Ravenna, A Friend, .25; Rochester, .75; Tallmadge, "Extra," 5; Toledo, H. M. Study Class, 2.50; Wadsworth, M. J. Hard, 1; Willoughby, Rev. L. Hilbon, 2.

INDIANA—\$187.38.

Alexandria, 1st, C. T. Rogers, 100; Anderson, Hope, 20.13; Bremen, 1st S. S., 2.50; Dunkirk, Plymouth, 7.25; Fairmount, 15; Hammond, 15.50; Indianapolis, Rev. A. G. Detch, 8; Kokomo, W. D. Davis, 5; B. F. Harbster, 5.

ILLINOIS—\$425.07.

Alton, E. M. Sawyer, 1; Amboy, A Friend, 1; Austin, N. G. Ermeling, 5; Belvidere, H. W. Avery, 10; Brighton, Dea. E. Amass, 1; Carlinville, Miss L. M. Lawson, 1; Chandlerville, W. K. Mertz, 25; Chesterfield, 10; Chicago, North Shore S. S., 43.67; Miss M. Buhre, 2; Mrs. L. A. Bushnell, 100; Mrs. E. M. Genius, 10; Miss M. P. Green, 25; Miss A. C. Tuck, 10; S. B. Osgood, 5; Mrs. T. M. Turner, 1; De Long, S. S., 5; Des Plaines, Mrs. J. L. Jefferson, 2.50; Elmwood, Mrs. M. A. Dunlap, 1; Elva, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ward, 10; Farmington, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Goshen, 5; I. Steenburg, 5; Geneseo, F. M. Purviance, 2.50; Miss A. Paul, 10; Gridley, E. F. Kent, 5; La Harpe, 15.65; Moline, Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, 10; Oak Park, 2nd, Mrs. M. W. Love, 1; Ottawa, D. H. Wickwire, 10; Poplar Grove, M. E. Chapple, 2; Princeton, W. H. M. S., Mrs. S. C. Clapp, 10; Rockford, C. M. Herrick and Friends, 12; Miss C. I. Parmelee, 1; Sandwich, J. M. Steele, 10; South Chicago, 10; Tiskilwa, J. C. Kellogg, 10; Woodstock, 10.75; G. M. Bergen, 1; Waverly, P. S. Carter, 5; I. H. Coe, 1; Wheaton, G. H. Smith, 10.

MISSOURI—\$321.86.

Received by Rev. A. K. Wray, Breckenridge, 16.45; Bevier, 1st 7; Bonne Terre, 1st, 44.70; Carthage, 30.28; Eldon, Rev. J. Vetter, 2.50; Eldorado Springs, Miss A. J. Dickinson, 5; Joplin, Mrs. D. Jennings, 1; Kansas City, C. C.

Hoffman, 25; Rev. H. E. Woodcock, 2; Pierce City, 1st, 13.17; St. Joseph, Tab., 50.15; Swedish, 2.35; St. Louis, 1st, 20; Bethlehem, 6; Pilgrim, Rev. C. S. Mills, 50; G. F. Langenberg, 10; Sedalia, 1st, 31.26; Springfield, German, W. B. H. M., 5.

MICHIGAN, \$302.70.

Alba, S. S., 2; Allegan, 1st S. S., 5; Alpine Center, S. S. Thanksgiving Offering, 1.46; Bellaire, A Friend, 1; Butternut, S. S., 3.10; Chase, S. S., .50; Detroit, Woodward Ave., 183.50; Mrs. M. E. Lane, 25; Highland Park, Mrs. E. O. Ketcham, 1; DeWitt, Mrs. E. J. Cook, 1; Grand Rapids, A Friend, 1; Hopkins, 1st S. S., 3.14; Kalamazoo, 1st, Life Member, 10; Miss J. D. Russell, 10; Laingsburg, A Friend, 1; Lake Odessa, 2.75; Ludington, C. E., 5; A Friend, 1; Maple City, S. S., 1.50; Muskegon, Mrs. F. M. Barr, 1; Moline, 1st, 6.75; Nashville, A Friend, 1.50; North Adams, 5; Olivet, Dea. H. Heydenburk, 5; Rondo, S. S., 6; St. Claire, S. S. Thank Offering 8.50; Saugatuck, Mrs. W. P. Sutton, 5; Three Rivers, Mrs. A. G. Thompson, 5.

WISCONSIN—\$147.44.

Albertville, Mrs. Massey, 1; Arena, 1st S. S., 2; Beloit, Mrs. I. M. Hill, 5; E. B. Kilbourn, 10; Boscobel, M. M. Rice, 5; British Hollow, Rev. T. Davies, 25; La Crosse, Miss B. E. Edwards, 5; "H. L. E.," 5; Madison, F. J. Lamb, 25; Menomonie, S. S., 15.10; Merrill, Scands, 3; Milwaukee, Grand Ave., 0.77; Bethlehem S. S., 4.07; F. W. Alden, 5; Mrs. E. D. Holton, 10; Platteville, Mrs. B. Beardsley, 5; Red Granite, R. Pritchard, 1; South Kaukana, W. S. Mulford, 10; Viroqua, J. Billing, 1; Wauwatosa, Miss C. G. Warren, .50.

IOWA, \$338.11.

Iowa Home Miss. Soc., Miss A. D. Merrill, Treas., 42.34; Corning, F. A. Clarke, 10; Crawfordsville, Mr. and Mrs. S. Korf, 5; Cresco, Mrs. A. R. Church, 1; Danville, E. Hurlbut, 20; Des Moines, Plymouth S. S., 1; Dubuque, Mrs. A. M. Williams, special, 5; Fort Atkinson, German, 6; Fort Dodge, B. O. Williams, 1; Humboldt, Mrs. O. L. White, 5; Iowa City, Cong. Ch., Bequest of Mary A. Goodrich, 182; Iowa Falls, 1st, 20; McGregor, Miss C. Gilchrist, 2; Manchester, P. E. Triem, 10; Maquoketa, 1st, 14.20; Newburg, 1st, 3.07; Old Man's Creek, Welsh S. S., 4.50; Oskaloosa, Mrs. R. L. Turner, 1; Strawberry Point, Miss E. M. Buckley, 5.

MINNESOTA—\$903.32.

Received by Rev. G. B. Merrill, D.D., Alexandria, 11.40; Grand Meadow, 6.80; Mankato, 7; Minneapolis, Pilgrim, addl., 26.20; Plymouth, 62.22; Northfield, 153.03; Princeton, S. S., 3; St. Paul, Cyril Boh. Chapel, 12; Staples, S. S., 3; Wadena, 12. Total, 206.65. Biwabik, 9; Brownton, Special, 7.75; Clearwater, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Merrill, 1; Eden Prairie, Miss S. Brown, 1; Groveland, 3.40; Holdingford, 23.18; Medford, A Friend, 2.

Minneapolis, Lyndale, 52.25; J. E. Truesdell to const. himself an Hon. L. M., 50; Nassau and Marietta, 2.50; Robbinsdale, 16; St. Cloud, A Friend, 1; St. Paul, German, 6; Silver Lake, Free Reformed, 60.83; Boh. Free Reformed, 12; Twin Valley, 1st, 5; Wabasha, 15.83; Walker, 3; Winona, W. H. Laird, 50.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. R. O. Bristoll, Treas., Alexandria, 4.44; Austin, 8.05; Belgrade, 6; Benson, 2.50; Excelsior, 3.40; Fairbault, C. E., 6; Freeborn, 7.25; Glenwood, 5.40; Hudson, 2; Little Falls, 7.58; C. E., 5.50; Mantorville, 3.75; Minneapolis, Open Door, 5.80; Park Ave., 22.32; Plymouth, 100; St. Louis Park, 4; Sauk Centre, 15.04; St. Paul, Pacific, 10; Park, S. S., 22; St. Anthony Park, 10; Stewartville, 4; S. S., 1; Wadena, 7; C. E., 10; Zumbrota, 1. Total, 275.93.

KANSAS—\$90.10.

Alexander, German, 2.10; Baxter Springs, J. C. Plumb, 25; Blue Rapids, L. S. D. Smith, 16; Fairview, Mrs. C. H. Isely, 5; C. H. Isely, 2; Galesburg, Rev. C. Hess, 10; Kingsley, 1st, 5; Lawrence, M. G. Hanley, 6; C. Metcalf, 1; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Folks, 5; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Faxon, 10; Nickerson, Mrs. R. McAllister, 5; Osawatomie, C. S. Adair, 1; Prescott, Mrs. S. E. Jones, 2; Wamego, J. F. Willard, 5.

NEBRASKA, \$542.25.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., L. Gregory, Treas.: Danbury 11.75; Exeter, W. B. Payne, 3; Indianola, 26.34; Lincoln, 1st, German, 46; Norfolk, 1st, 94.12; Red Cloud, S. S., 27; Silver Creek, S. S., 4.22. Total, 212.43. Less 50. from 1st Ch. Norfolk, ac. in Dec. H. M., 50.

APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS

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Albion, 40; Arborville, Dr. L. P. Ensign, 5; Butte and Naper, 5; Bruning, 7.30; Crete, German, 60; Curtis, 6; Dustin, S. S., 8.30; Fairmont, 50.45; Farnam, 33.38; Hay Springs, 27.26; Franklin, A Friend, 5; Grafton, 4.10; Grand Island, 1st, 11; Hastings, German, 25; H. Hanson, 25; Lincoln, 4; McCook, German, 5; German, a member, 5; Palisade, 1st, 5.50; Ravenna, 9.53; C. E., 3; Stockville, 15; Stanton, J. J. Klopp, 6; Surprise, Mrs. J. H. Greenslit, 5.

NORTH DAKOTA, \$206.25.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell: Barlow, 7.50; Dazey, S. S., 9.25; Esmond, D. R. Pottinger, 3; Fingal, 2.05; Getchell, P. Longfellow, 5; Hawkinson, Ladies' Soc., 3.50; Harwood, S. S., 1; Inkster, Junior C. E. Soc., 5; Lucca, 1.80; Magaia, Ladies' Soc., 7; Oberon, Ladies' Soc., 18.75; C. E., 5. Total 70.85.

Anamoose, 1st, 5.50; C. Cando, 5.50; Copers-town, 1st, 30; Dwight, 14; Eureka, 2.50; Hurdsfield, 2.50; Fargo, Scand., 1; Hope, 10; Niagara, 26; Omamee, M. Pickering, 10; Washburn, 7.50; Wibaux Mont. and Sentinel Butte, 6; Wogansport, Miss M. O. Os-good, 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA, \$266.34.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall: Watertown, 26.05, Athol, Mrs. B. H. Gallup, 1; Beresford, Mrs. H. S. Bridgeman, 50; Grandchildren, 5; Bryant, 11.26; Chamberlain, 14.60; Columbia, 9; De Smet, 10.95; Lake Henry, 4.50; Ft. Pierre, Rev. J. E. Greene, 10; Herried, German Jesus, 4; Homer, German Emanuels, 11; St. Paul's, German, 12; Java, German Prendenthal, 16.50; Meckling, 2.50; Mission Hill, 8.25; Pitrodi, 22; Springfield, 19.80; Rapid City, H. L. McLaury, 10.60; Selby, German Trefts Miss, 8; Sioux Falls, 1st, 32.20; Springfield and Perkins, 18.98; Willow Lakes and Pitrodi, 8.55.

COLORADO—\$241.84.

Woman's H. M. Union, Miss I. M. Strong, Treas.: Denver, 2nd, 34; Ohio, 38.50; Greeley, C. E., 5; Highland-lake, 4 15; Pueblo, 1st, 7. Total, 89.65

Ault, 1st, 10; Brighton, Rev. R. C. Byers, 10; Clark, 10.45; Cape, 18.03; Mrs. J. L. Read and her boys, 1.90; Craig, 17; Greeley, 1st, 22.88; Hayden, 14; Loveland, 1st, German, 11.02; Poonia, 1st, 5.56; Pueblo, Minnequa, 7.80; Rye, 7. Steamboat Springs, 7. Yampa, 9.95.

WYOMING—67.41.

Received by Rev. W. B. D. Gray: Big Horn, 3.21; Cheyenne, 1st, 62; Rock Springs, S. S., 2 23; Total, 67.44.

MONTANA, \$12.16.

Received by Rev. W. S. Bell: Ladies' Miss. Soc., by Mrs. W. S. Bell, special, 10; Missoula, Swedish, 2.16; Total, 12.16.

UTAH, \$9.00.

Robinson, special, 9.

IDAHO, \$11.

Challis, 1st, 6; Weiser, Mrs. H. A. Lee, 1.

CALIFORNIA—\$407.75.

Received by Rev. J. L. Maile: W. H. M. U., Mrs. E. C. Norton, Treas., 113.85; Buena Park, 1; East Hollywood 70; Los Angeles Rev. J. L. Maile, 5; Eastside, 7; Rev. H. P. Case, 5; Ramona, 10; Total, 142.55.
Berkeley, Prof J. W. Buckham, D. D., 3; S. H. Willey, 5; Chula Vista, 4 20; 1st, 25; Fresno, Christ's, German, 45; C. E., 4; W. U., 15; Los Angeles, A Friend, Pacific Grove, Mrs. S. H. Griffin, 5; Pasadena, North, 15; Mrs. M. E. Coryell and daughters, 11; Miss H. Sweet, 1; Petatuma, 1st, 5; San Jose, Mrs. E. O. Hills, 1; Santa Barbara, A Friend, 100; Villa Park, 1st, 50.

Less 25, erroneously reported in April, Los Angeles, 25.00
407.75

OREGON—\$72.17.

Received by Rev. C. F. Clapp, Forest Grove, 21.77; Salem, 1st, 10.90; Total, 32.67.

Cedar Mills, German, 2 50; McMinnville, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adair, 5; Portland, German, Ebenezer, 31; Scappoose, 1.

WASHINGTON—\$849.18.

Received by Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas.: Washington H. M. Soc., Aberdeen, S. S., 20; Alderton, 5.30; Bossburg, 4.32; Edmonds, 5.35; Everett, C. E., 8.56; Forks, 5.20; Ferndale, 31.50; Lowdens, 2.50; Medical Lake, 11.35; Myer's Falls, 8; North Yakima, 50; Odessa, Immanuel, German, 5.60; Olympia, 10.45; Orting, 6.55; Pataha, 5.10; Port Gamble, 5.75; Puyallup, 4; Redmond, 4.67; Seattle, Plymouth, 4.00; University Ch., 56; S. S., 8; C. E., 4; Miss. Soc., 8; Greenlake, 20; Skokomish, 4; Touchet Ch., 2.05; Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; Genesee, Idaho, 20. Total, 719.25.

Aberdeen, S. S., 5; Ahtanum, Ch., 22.60; C. E., 6.10; Brighton Beach, 13; Christopher, 25; Hillyard, J. B. and F. W. Renshaw, 5.50; Leavenworth, 12.53; Pleasant Prairie, 11.30; Seattle, W. B. Cone, 10; Spokane, West Side, 20.65; Tacoma, East, 1.25; Wilbur, A. A. B., 1.

CANADA—\$10.

Ontario, Mille Roche, Mrs. A. J. Barnhart, 10.
Receipts in December, 1905.

Contributions	\$17 793.47
Legacies	20,379.61
	\$38,173.08
Interest	2,390.07
Home Missionary	118.24
Literature	24.23
Total	\$40,706.62

AUXILIARY STATE RECEIPTS

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Rev. Joshua Coit, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

Amesbury, Main St., 5.76; Amherst, South, 10 25; Andover, Seminary, 112.50; Arlington, Est Marie E. Ames, 125; Boston, Allston, 59.26; Brighton, Evang., 65 22; A Friend, 20; Dorchester, Pilgrim, 113.06; S. S., 14.76; Ex. Cent a Day Band, 4; Italian, 8.10; Norwegian, 10; Old South, 3.20; Roxbury, Highland, 56.04; Contents of Bank of A. H. Basford, 95; Shawmut, 136.54; Swedes, 10; Brockton, Lincoln, 2; South 183; Wendell Ave., 25.39; Cambridge, 1st, 310; North Ave., 272; Chicopee Falls, 2nd, 15.70; Clinton, 25; Cohasset, Beechwood, 5; Easthampton, 1st, 6.39; Payson, 42.15; Falmouth, North, 20; Woods Hole, 10; Finns, the Cape, 10.50; Fitchburg, Grace U. Davis, 10; Finns, 10.52; Foxboro, Payson Est., 5; Framingham, So., Grace, S. S., 13.98; Franklin, 21.03; Goshen, 20; Great Barrington, 1st, 57.45; Greenfield, 2nd, 22.37; Income of Hale Fund, 50; Halifax, 5.25; Hanover, 2nd, 3.55; East Holbrook, 50; Holyoke, Polish, 12.70; Hyde Park, 46.56; Lancaster, Evang., 12.81; Lawrence, Lawrence St., 127.75; Lee, 490; S. S., 30; Leverett, Moores Corner, 5; Lexington, Hancock, 200; Longmeadow, 1st, Benevolent Asso., 3; Lowell, Highland, 1; Swede, 5; Lynn, 1st, 37.71; Malden, 1st, 96.85; Marlboro, Hope, 12.50;

Maynard, Finns, 2.35; West Medford, 15.35; Income Fund of Ellis Mendell, 19.50; Middleboro, 1st, 1; Millbury, 5; Millis, 16; Monson, S. S. Class, 3.93; Newton, Eliot, S. S., 50; West, 2nd, 634.02; New Bedford, North, 25; North Amherst, 27.72; North Andover, 50; North Attleboro, Trinity, 12.75; Oakham, 23; Palmer, 1st, 8.97; Swedes, 2.45; Peter-sham, 83.43; Pittsfield, Pilgrim Memorial, 2; Plainfield, 9.22; Plympton, 10; C. E., 2.50; Provincetown, 16; Quincy, Finns, 3.74; Park & Downs, 5; Rockport, 1st, 17.56; Sandis-field, New Boston, 5; Sandwich, 20; Saugus, 1st, 34; Shelburne, 50; Southbridge, 3; South Hadley, Falls, 11 92; Springfield, 1st, 88.48; Hope, 22.55; Memorial, 43.65; Olivet, 15.50; Swampscott, A Friend, 20; Taunton, Trini-tarian, 263.77; Uxbridge, Taft Thank Offering, 10.02; Income of Wall Fund, 10; Wallpole, Estate of Clarissa Guild, 1,000; Warren, 1st, 41; Webster, 100; Wendell, 8.99; West Barnstable, 10; West Brookfield, 19.41; Westboro, Evang. S. S., 15; West Boylston, 1st, 12.41; North Wey-mouth, Pilgrim, C. E., 3.75; Old South, 13; Whately, 30; Income of Whitcomb Fund, 148; Income of Whitney Fund, 200; Wilbraham, 1st, 43; South Williamstown, 6.54; Wilmington, 9.92; North Winchendon, 47.79; Winchester, Skillings Fund, 195; Estate of Isabella B. Tenny, 108.83; 1st, C. E., 15; Woburn, Montvale, 10; Social Worker, 1; Mission Study Class, 15; Worcester, Beth-any, 15; Plymouth, 69.68.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Designated for Foreign Work, Boston, C. H. Rutan, 100; for Italians, Ludlow 1st, 5; Wellesley Hills, E. C. Hood, for Italians, 15; Designated for C. H. M. S., Andover, A Friend, 12.15; Anburndale, A Friend, 1; Boston, C. H. Mead, 30; H. A. Parker, 10; Brighton, Evang., 43.46; Roxbury, Highlands, 43.54; Charlemont, East, 10; Cummington, A Friend 10; Housatonic, Mrs. M. S. Ramsdell, 5; Lenox, two Friends, 2.50; Newmarket, N. H., T. H. Wiswell, 2; Newton, E. W. Greene, 20; Westboro, Evang., 100; West Boylston, 1st, 10.00.

Woman's H. M. Assn., Lizzie D. White, Treas.: Salaries for French College, 70; for Italian worker, 35; for Polish worker, 35.

Summary.

Regular.....	\$7,189.80
Designated for Foreign Work.....	5.00
Designated for Italian Work.....	115.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.....	300.00
W. H. M. A.....	140.00
Home Missionary.....	6.60
Total.....	\$7,756.40

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Ward W. Jacobs, Treasurer, Hartford.

Barkhamsted, 5; Bridgewater, 9.56; S. S., 2.23; Bristol, Swedish, 3; Chester, 7.84; Clinton, 52.98; Cobalt, 12; Collinsville, 25.71; Danbury, Swedish, Church and S. S., 2.88; Durham, 2; East Granby, 6; East Haddam, 1st, 12.45; for C. H. M. S., 11.67; East Windsor, 1st, 24.07; Franklin, 1.05; Georgetown, Swedish, 2.25; Greenwich, Mianus, 15; Guilford, 1st, 15; Haddam, 1st, 5; additional, 3; Harwinton, 5.75; Hartford, Warburton Chapel S. S., 6.10; Zion, Swedish, 5; Italian, 4.04; Kensington, Special for Italian work, 25; Liberty Hill, 11.55; Madison, 1st, Ladies' Cent Society, 43.78; Ladies' Missionary Society, 10; Manchester, 2nd, 136.31; for C. H. M. S., 134.30; Mansfield, 26.25; Meriden, 1st, S. S., 18.87; Center, 10; Middletown, 1st, 5; 3rd, C. E., 8.61; Swedish, 3; Millington, 5; Morris, 10.70; Mystic, 8.07; for C. H. M. S., 50; Naugatuck, Swedish, 5; Nepaug, C. E., for Foreign work in Connecticut, 15; New Britain, South, 187.18; New Haven, Davenport, 27.44; Redeemer, 25; Taylor, 6; Newington, 51.34; Norfolk, 101.52; North Madison, C. E., 6; Norwich, Park, 44.20; Plymouth, 8; Putnam, 2nd, 19.03; Rocky Hill, Mrs. Mary Rose Griswold, personal, 2; South Bricain, 6; South Glastonbury, 11.75; South Killingly, 5.93; South Windsor, 18.92; Staffordville, 2.84; Talcottville, 200; for C. H. M. S., 164.25; S. S. for C. H. M. S., 25; Thomaston, 1st, 8.97; S. S., Special, 25; Torrington, French, 5; Waterbury, Bunker Hill, 5.01; Westbrook, 10.35; West Hartford, 1st, for work at Elmwood, 64.44; West Hartland, 10.

M. S. C.....\$1 430.97
C. H. M. S.....385.22

Total.....\$1,816.19

RHODE ISLAND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Receipts in November and December, 1905.

J. William Rice, Treasurer, Providence.

Providence, Union Church, 97.75; Slatersville, 11; East Greenwich, Swedes, 5.50; Pawtucket, Swedes 5; Auburn, Swedes, 5; Howard, Franklin, Ch., 10; Barrington, 5; Riverside, 3; Newport, United Ch., 93.55; Wood River Junction, 5; Pawtucket, 100; Central Falls, 84.28.

Total.....\$425.09

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treasurer, New York.

Black Creek, 4.10; Brooklyn, Atlantic ave. chapel, 16; DeRuyter, 5.70; Danby, 9.34; East Rockaway, 12; Griffins Mills, 4.15; Gainesville, 20; Homer, S. S., 9.47; Lockport, East ave., 35; Parkville, 3.20; Roland, 15; Schenectady, Pilgrim, 5.34; Troy, 21.80; Willsboro, C. W. Grupe, 1; Special for Clayville, Bridgewater, 22; Utica, Plymouth, 20.

Total.....\$204.10

OHIO HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Rev. C. H. Small, Treasurer, Cleveland.

Akron, 1st 153.36; Andover, 8; Ashtabula, 1st, 20; Finnish, 3; Aurora, 14.10; S. S., 3.90; Cleveland, Hough, 58.66; Swedish, 10; Geneva, 24.17; Hamilton, 2; Isle St., George, 3; Kelley's Island, 8.15; S. S., 4.20; Lima, West, 3.21; Mecca S. S., 3; Medina Con. Fund Int., 30.20; Newton Falls, 35.48; Oberlin, 1st, Special, 10; 2nd, Per, 50; Pittsfield, 4.51; Rootstown, 10; Radnor, 7.75; S. S., 16; L. A., 5; South Radnor, 6.25; Toledo, Washington St., 34.85; S. S., 10; Vaughnsville, 16.20; Wakeman, 3.50; Wellington S. S., 5; Youngstown, E m St., 5.

Total.....\$577.49

OHIO WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Mrs. George B. Brown, Treasurer, Toledo.

Cincinnati, Vine St., Remnant, Extra for debt, 10; Old Vine, 5; Newport, J. C. E., 22.50; North Fairfield, C. E., 3; Ridgeville Corners, W. M. S., 2.60; Rootstown, K. E. S., 4.76; Unionville S. S. for Bohemian work, 5.

Total.....\$ 27.86
General Total.....\$610.49

MICHIGAN WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Treasurer, Greenville.

Alamo, W. M. S., 6.75; Algansee, W. H. M. S., 5; Allendale, W. H. and F. M. S., 16.10; Church Soc., 12.30; Belding, W. H. M. S., 7; Benton Harbor, W. M. U., 8; Bronson, W. H. M. S., 22; Calumet, L. M. S., 15; Cheboygan, W. H. M. S., 6; Clinton, H. M. S. (5.60, special gift), 8; Covert, L. M. S., 10; Detroit Boulevard, W. U., 20.70; 1st, W. Ass'n, 105; North Church, W. U., 7.05; East Gilead, W. H. M. S., 5; Flint, W. H. M. S., 22.60; Grand Rapids, Plymouth, W. M. S., 16; 2nd, W. M. S., 1; Park, W. U., 25; Grass Lake, W. H. M. S., 24; Hopkins Station, W. H. M. S., 11; Interest, 128.25; Jackson, Plymouth, W. H. M. S., 5; 1st, 5; Lansing, Ladies' Soc. Pilgrim, 7.20; Plymouth, L. S., 13.31; Litchfield, L. M. S., 6.75; Ludington, W. H. M. S., 8; Leslie, W. H. M. S., 8.04; Manistee, W. M. S., 50; Morenci, W. M. S., 7; Muskegon, W. M. S., 75; North Adams, W. M. U., 30; Olivet, L. B. S., 19.77; Old Mission, L. Aid, 5; Ovid, Gen'l Miss. Soc., 9; Reed City, W. H. M. S., 15; Red Jacket, H. M. S., 15.55; Rodney, Penny-a-week, 1.73; Romeo, Cong., W. H. M. S., 10; Saginaw, W. S., 75; Salem, 1st, 2.50; 2nd, 13; Sandstone, W. H. M. S., 6; Sheridan, W. H. M. S., 5.50; South Haven, W. M. U., 6; Stanton, W. H. M. S., 12; Somerset, L. H. M. S., 25; Tipton, W. M. S., 6; Traverse City, W. H. M. S., 25; (thank offering), 3.37; Union City, W. H. M. S., 29.80; Vermontville, W. H. M. S., 6; Watervliet, W. M. S., 4.62; Wheatland, W. M. S., 20; Ypsilanti, W. H. M. S., 9. Total, 1,020.98.

Young People's Fund.

Detroit, 1st, Y. W. U., 25; 1st Sunday school, 10; North Sunday school, 2.25; Grand Rapids, Park, Y. L. M. S., 25; Lakeview, Y. P. S. C. E., 3; Muskegon, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; 1st, Jun. C. E. S., 2.07; North Adams, C. E. S., 5; Old Mission, Jun. C. E. S., 1; Sheridan, Little Mission Band, 2.45; St. Clair, Y. M. U., 5. Total, 85.77.

Total for Senior Fund, 1,020.98

Total for Young People's Fund, 85.77

General total, 1,106.75

MICHIGAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts in December, 1905.

Rev. John P. Sanderson, Treasurer, Lansing.

Almont, 33.90; Ann Arbor, 119.23; Brimley, 7.50; Chesterfield, 1.43; S. S., 57; Clinton, 33.51; Coloma, 5; Columbus, 2.75; Cooper, 10; Detroit, Woodward Ave., 01.10; Brewster, 25.00; North S. S., 6.75; Douglas, 12.53; Echo, 2; Garden, 5; Grand Haven, 20; Grand Rapids, 1st, 25; Plymouth Prim. S. S., 3.72; Hersey, 7; Highland Station, 5; Hudson, 1; Inlay City, 75; Jackson, 1st, 150; Lansing, Pilgrim, 4.25; Maybee, 10; Muskegon, 1st, 42.25; S. S., 8.81; Northport, Y. P. S. C. E., 7; Onkama, S. S., 1.05; Rapid River, 8; Richmond, 16.80; Rockford, 5.80; South Haven, 38.95; Traverse City, 34.70; Utica, 5; Michigan, 40; W. H. M. U., by Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Treasurer, 475. Total, 1,341.59.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in December, 1905.

Baltimore, Md., Asso. Ch., box, 110; Benson, Vt., Cong. Ch. bbl. 26; Brooklyn, N. Y., L. B. S., Tompkins Ave. Ch. 2 bbls. and 5 pkgs., 240; W. M. S., Lewis Ave. Ch. box and cash, 169; Chicago, Ill., L. Assn. South Ch. 2 bbls. and pkg. 177.14; Colchester, Conn., L. B. S.; Cong. Ch. box; Concord, N. H., L. S. C., South Ch., 2 bbls. 143; Danielson, Conn., Westfield Ch., box, 98; Dubuque, Iowa, W. M. S., 1st. Ch., bbl. and cash, 52.50; East Cleveland, O., East Ch., bbl. 77; East Orange, N. J., W. S., 1st. Ch., bbl. 76.23; Easton, Conn., Ch., bbl., 60; Elmira, N. Y., L. S., Park Ch., bbl., 100; Franklin, Conn., H. M. S., bbl., 45; Groton City N. Y., Groton City Ch., and Summer Hill Ch., bbl. and pkg., 46.25; Hartford, Conn., Center Ch., box and bbl., 113.75; South

Ch., box and bbl., 178.61; Kane, Pa., W. H. M. S., box and bbl., 100; Middlebury, Vt., College Y. W. C. Asso., pkg., 5.90; Moline, Ill., L. A. S., 1st Ch., box and bbl., 175; Montclair, N. J., W. H. M. S.; 1st Ch., bbl., 93.96; New Haven, Conn., L. A. S., Humphrey St. Ch., 2 bbls. and pkg., 155; New York City, N. Y., box, 16; Norwich, Conn., L. H. M. S., Bway. Ch., box, 241.39; H. M. S., 2nd Ch., 2 boxes, 175; Old Saybrook Conn., L. H. M. S., 1st Ch., bbl., 104; Stamford, Conn., L. A. S., 1st Ch., bbl., 30; St. Louis, Mo., Pilgrim Ch., 2 bbls. and pkg., 100; Thompson, Conn., 1st Ch., bbl., 140; Upper Montclair, N. J., Y. M. & A. S. C. U., Ch., bbl., 100; W. M. & A. S. C. U., Ch., bbl., 40.64; 2 bbls., 205.90; Warsaw, N. Y., W. U., 1½ bbls., 120; Washington, D. C., Mt. Pleasant Ch., box and cash, 118.35; Webster Groves, Mo., 1st Ch., box., 139; Wilton, Pa., H. M. S., bbl., 92.75.

Total.....\$3,964.37

WOMAN'S STATE ORGANIZATIONS

OFFICERS

1, **NEW HAMPSHIRE**, *Female Cent. Institution*, organized August, 1804; and *Home Missionary Union*, organized June, 1890. President, Mrs. James Minot, Concord; Secretary, Mrs. M. W. Nims, 5 Blake St., Concord; Treasurer, Miss Annie A. McFarland, 196 N. Main St., Concord.

2, **MINNESOTA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized September, 1872. President, Miss Catharine W. Nichols, 230 E. 9th St., St. Paul; Secretary, Mrs. S. V. S. Fisher, 2131 E. Lake St., Minneapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Bristol, 2826 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis.

3, **ALABAMA**, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized March, 1877; reorganized April, 1889. President, Mrs. M. A. Dillard, Selma; Secretary, Mrs. E. Guy Snell, Talladega; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Horney, 425 Margaret Ave., Smithfield, Birmingham.

4, **MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND**, (having certain auxiliaries elsewhere). *Woman's Home Missionary Association*, organized February, 1880. President, Mrs. Wm. H. Blodgett, 645 Centre St., Newton, Mass.; Secretary, Miss L. L. Sherman, 607 Congregational House, Boston; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie D. White, 607 Congregational House, Boston.

5, **MAINE**, *Woman's Missionary Auxiliary*, organized June, 1880. President, Mrs. Katherine B. Lewis, S. Berwick; Secretary, Mrs. Emma C. Waterman, Gorham; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen W. Hubbard, 79 Pine St., Bangor.

6, **MICHIGAN**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1881. President, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, 65 Frederick Ave., Detroit; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. Percy Gaines, 208 Hudson Ave., Detroit; Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.

7, **KANSAS**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized October, 1881. President, Mrs. J. E. Ingham, Topeka; Secretary, Mrs. Emma E. Johnston, 1323 W. 15th St., Topeka; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Sloo, 1112 W. 13th St., Topeka.

8, **OHIO**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1882. President, Mrs. C. H. Small, 1526 85th street, Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Brown, 2116 Warren St., Toledo.

9, **NEW YORK**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized October, 1883. President, Mrs. William Kincaid, 483 Greene Ave., Brooklyn; Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Dickinson, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, N. J.; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, 153 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

10, **WISCONSIN**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized October, 1883. President, Mrs. T. G. Grassie, Wauwatosa; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, 1024 Chapin St., Beloit; Treasurer, Mrs. Erastus G. Smith, 649 Harrison Ave., Beloit.

11, **NORTH DAKOTA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized November, 1883. President, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Fargo; Secretary, Mrs. Silas Daggett, Harwood; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Fisher, Fargo.

12, **OREGON**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized July, 1884. President, Mrs. E. W. Luckey, 707 Marshall St., Portland; Cor. Secretary, Miss Mercy Clarke, 395 Fourth St., Portland; Treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Clapp, Forest Grove.

13, **WASHINGTON**, Including Northern Idaho, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized July, 1884; reorganized June, 1889. President, Mrs. W. C. Wheeler, 424 South K. St., Tacoma; Secretary, Mrs. Herbert S. Gregory, Spanaway; Treasurer, E. B. Burwell, 323 Seventh Ave., Seattle.

14, **SOUTH DAKOTA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized September, 1884. President, Mrs. H. K. Warren, Yankton; Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Bowditch, Mitchell; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Loomis, Redfield.

15, **CONNECTICUT**, *Woman's Congregational Home Missionary Union of Connecticut*, organized January, 1885. President, Mrs. Washington Choate, Greenwich; Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Millard, 36 Lewis St., Hartford; Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. S. Thayer, 64 Gillett St., Hartford.

16, **MISSOURI**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1885. President, Mrs. M. T. Runnels, 2406 Troost Ave., Kansas City; Secretary, Mrs. C. W. McDaniel, 2729 Olive St., Kansas City; Treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Ryder, 2524 Forest Ave., Kansas City.

17, **ILLINOIS**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1885. President, Mrs. B. W. Firman, 1012 Iowa St., Oak Park; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Schneider, 919 Warren Ave., Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. A. O. Whitcomb, 463 Irving Ave., Douglas Park Station, Chicago.

18, **IOWA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized June, 1886. President, Mrs. D. F. Bradey, Grinnell; Secretary, Mrs. H. K. Edson, Grinnell; Treasurer, Mrs. T. O. Douglass, Grinnell.

19, **NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized June, 1887. President, Mrs. F. B. Perkins, 600 Seventeenth St., Oakland; Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Williams, Saratoga; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Haven, 1329 Parrison St., Oakland.

20, **NEBRASKA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized November, 1887. President, Mrs. J. E. Tuttle, 1313 C St., Lincoln; Secretary, Mrs. H. Bross, 2904 Q St., Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte J. Hall, 2322 Vine St., Lincoln.

21, **FLORIDA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized February, 1888. President, Mrs. S. F. Gale, Jacksonville; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Edmondson, Daytona; Treasurer, Mrs. Catherine A. Lewis, Mt. Dora.

22, **INDIANA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1888. President, Mrs. W. A. Bell, 1211 Broadway, Indianapolis; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Anna D. Davis, 1608 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis.

23, **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1888. President and Secretary, Mrs. Kate G. Robertson, Mentone; Treasurer, Mrs. Katharine Barnes, Pasadena.

24, VERMONT, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized June, 1888. President, Mrs. Rebecca P. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Secretary, Mrs. C. L. Smith, 159 Pine St. Burlington; Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Brattleboro.

25, COLORADO, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized October, 1888. President, Mrs. W. E. Letford, Longmont; Secretary, Mrs. Burke Turrell, Longmont; Treasurer, Miss I. M. Strong, P. O. Box 177, Denver.

26, WYOMING, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized May, 1893. President, Mrs. P. F. Powelson, Cheyenne; Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Cheyenne; Treasurer, Miss Edith McCrum, Cheyenne.

27, GEORGIA, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized November, 1888; new organization October, 1898. President, Mrs. H. H. Proctor, Atlanta; Secretary, Miss Jennie Curtiss, McIntosh; Treasurer, Mrs. H. T. Johnson, Rutland.

29, LOUISIANA, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized April, 1889. President, Mrs. L. St. J. Hitchcock, 2436 Canal St., New Orleans; Secretary, Mrs. A. L. DeMond, 222 S. Roman St., New Orleans; Treasurer, Miss Mary L. Rogers, 2420 Canal St., New Orleans.

30, ARKANSAS, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, *Woman's Missionary Union of the Tennessee Association*, organized April, 1889. President, Mrs. G. W. Moore, 926 N. Addison Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Smith Chattanooga, Tenn.; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Napier, Nashville.

31, NORTH CAROLINA, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized October, 1889. President, Mrs. C. Newkirk,

Mooresville; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Faduma, Troy.

32, TEXAS, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized March, 1890. Secretary, Mrs. Donald Hinckley, Dallas; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Geen, Dallas.

33, MONTANA, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized May, 1890. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Bell, 611 Spruce St., St. Helena.

34, PENNSYLVANIA, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized June, 1890. President, Mrs. E. E. Dexter, Philadelphia; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Chapin, Williamsport; Treasurer, Mrs. David Howells, Kane.

35, OKLAHOMA, *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized October 1890. President, Mrs. O. W. Rogers, Medford; Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Terhune, El Reno; Treasurer, Mrs. Cora Worrell, Pond Creek.

36, NEW JERSEY, Including District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. *Woman's Home Missionary Union of the New Jersey Association*, organized March, 1891. President, Mrs. John M. Whiton, Plainfield; Secretary, Mrs. Allen H. Still, Westfield; Treasurer, Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Falls Church, Va.

37, UTAH, Including Southern Idaho. *Woman's Missionary Union*, organized May, 1891. President, Mrs. C. T. Hemphill, Salt Lake City, Utah; Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah; Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Wenger, 563 Twenty-fifth St., Ogden, Utah; Treasurer for Idaho, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Pocatello, Idaho.

41, IDAHO, *Woman's Home Missionary Union*, organized 1895. President, Mrs. R. B. Wright, Boise; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Mason, Mountain Home, Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Pocatello, Idaho.

Rudolph Lenz
Printer
62-65 Bible House
New York

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